THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 54

••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. May Unify Transportation

Plan Covers Rails, Water, Air

Reich Views Hitler's Two Years

Senate Rejects World Court

Maine Gets Tidal Power Funds

Birds Battle the Hard Winter

ALL American transportation by land, water and air is drawn under a unified federal control in a plan sent to Congress. Joseph B. Eastman, Railroad Co-ordinator, applies to transportation the long-range national planning already applied to communications and which the Roosevelt policy is extending to national resources. The objective is more than the rescue of the railroads from their financial difficulties; it is to unite and develop transportation forms in the most efficient system "consistent with fair treatment of labor and with earnings that will support adequate credit." Eastman rejects the "Prince plan" offered by railroad men, as well as outright government ownership—He proposes only what he believes public opinion is now ready to approve and push through.

¶ The Interstate Commerce Commission would be increased by the Eastman plan from 11 to 16 members. NRA, the life of which Congress is prolonging, would lose all control. The co-ordinator would have power to compel unification of facilities. Dismissal wages would be given workers displaced by consolidations. Amendment of the bankruptcy act is urged to facilitate railroad reorganization. The Eastman plan is vast and intricate—It envisages the Government doing what corporations and individuals never could.

¶ Germany celebrates quietly the second anniversary of Adolf Hitler as Reichschancellor. The poor receive 20,000,000 marks in vouchers for food and fuel. The Reichstag is not called to meet and ratify the new decree dividing Germany into 20 districts answerable only to the Chancellor, as well as to hear about his stewardship. Instead, Herr Hitler reminds by proclamation that he asked the nation to give him four years to develop his plan—And adds that in two years his promises are two thirds kept.

¶ The United States remains out of the World Court. Adherence is lost in the Senate vote of 52 to 36, being 7 less than an affirmative two thirds. The President suffers a defeat. The Senate debate is heated and astonishing, members having been flooded by telegrams, mostly against. The country as a whole had not shown the active interest that could offset the effect of a bombardment of misstatements by radio—The air waves, when freighted with misstatements, can become a menace.

¶ Britain, although disappointed by American refusal to enter the World Court, indicates that its present commitments will not be affected. Geneva is shocked and chagrined, ratification having been confidently expected after a safeguarded membership was offered. Some League statesmen declare this experience should be a lesson to Europe not to make any more special concessions—They mean the United States should walk through the door like other nations or else remain outside.

¶ Poland's Senate prepares to ratify a new Constitution that will terminate even the semblance of democracy. Superior rights are to be vested in the President, who can dismiss the Cabinet, dissolve Parliament, declare war, make peace treaties and exercise the functions of state. The President will appoint the chief of the General Staff, the head of the Supreme Court, one-third the Senate members and propose his own successor. But there is one flaw in these sweeping presidential powers—Marshal Pilsudski, Poland's dictator, will doubtless go right on telling the President what to do.

¶ Maine enthuses over the early carrying out of the novel "Quoddy" project. Gov. Louis Brann receives assurances from the White House and the PWA that $30,000,000 will be forthcoming for the tide-harnessing undertaking in Passamaquoddy Bay. The Roosevelt Administration gets one more power-rate yardstick—Maine gets opportunity to prove its claim that ocean tides can be set to work.

¶ Baraboo, Wis., sees its rural mail carriers scatter grain over the deep snow for starving birds. The grain is provided by the Baraboo Rod and Gun Club, distributed with the P. O. Department's permission. Towanda, Penna., sees L. G. Walker's cat "Otis," which he had trained to be friendly with the canary, bring in a half-frozen grackle and drop it by the stove. After thawing and feeding, it goes its way. Williamsport, Md., sees a redbird tap daily on the window of Mrs. George Herbert's home, whereupon she appears with a pan of crumbs—Bright birds everywhere would be doing that this winter if human beings were intelligent enough to co-operate.

Party Lines Shattered in Senate In Defeating World Court Entry

Three Legalists of U. S. Have Participated in Hague Decisions

Nations Offer Cases

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — Not since the slavery debates of the decades before the Civil War has the Senate been involved in a struggle so protracted, so emotional, so trivial on the surface and weighty underneath, as the World Court issue which came to climax yesterday.

In this question, which has been directly before the Senate for 12 years, has become involved the whole issue of America's relation to the organization of world peace. At least, opponents of American membership, by linking the World Court with the League of Nations, have made that the issue. Actually, as far as law and the political structures of the two bodies go, membership in the Court involves no duties under the League, and very few under the Court statutes.

Indeed, few members of the Court regard their presence at The Hague as a deeply significant international act. Physical membership is expressed only about once every eight years, when judges are elected. Of far more importance are the day-in-and-day-out judges of the Court, and the United States has had a distinguished jurist on the bench since the Court's first day.

Distinguished Legalists

Three of the nation's most distinguished legalists, John Bassett Moore, the international lawyer, Charles E. Hughes, now Chief Justice, and Frank B. Kellogg, lawyer, Senator and Secretary of State, have in turn been American representatives on the bench. Whether or not the Washington Government was a "member," the American legal viewpoint was continuously expressed.

Moreover, membership or non-membership has little to do with actual submission of disputes. Cases for judicial settlement come to the Court only when the disputing parties refer them there—unless a state happens to have signed the "optional clause" rendering a certain type of case automatically under the Court's jurisdiction—but it has not been suggested that the United States should sign the optional clause. Thus, as far as judicial settlement goes, the United States could submit a case without being a member.

The other type of work for the Court, formulation of advisory opinions, comes either when the parties request or the Council or Assembly of the League asks for such an opinion. Without membership the United States could ask for such an opinion, but without membership it could not prevent the Court from taking up a dispute in which it considered itself involved.

Right to Block Cases

By becoming a member, the United States would thus gain the right of blocking cases in which it was interested. This right depends on the old "fifth reservation" to the resolution for membership, now incorporated in slightly different form, but it was buttressed by the Court's own action in the Eastern Carelia Case, when the bench refused to render an advisory opinion because the Soviet Union, one of the parties, objected.

The issue of Court membership, aside from the rights of guidance and veto which the United States would acquire, became through 12 years of debate, almost entirely an emotional one. To opponents, the Court typified the worst type of "entanglement." It was the League of Nations battle all over again, but with the shadow of entanglement

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["*Is International Law Growing Stronger?*"—*a vital question in view of United States's refusal to join the World Court—is discussed by a famous diplomat in today's Magazine Section. In the editorial columns, The Monitor analyzes the Senate's action under the heading, "Unreason Wins a Battle."*]

Brazil to Stay Out Of League of Nations

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 30

THE Chamber of Deputies yesterday rejected a bill, introduced by Deputy Mario Ramos, providing for Brazil's return to the League of Nations.

Dramatic Setting Given in Senate To Court Ballot

Curtain Fell Quickly as Opponents Rode Over Tribunal's Forces

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—For an eye witness, the final scenes in the Senate World Court battle made dramatic material. Till the reading clerk was two thirds through the roll call of 88 "ayes" and "nays" the decision wavered in the balance. Then the end came suddenly.

Prior to the vote, as the tension quickened during the afternoon's debate, leaders of both parties each privately conceded defeat. Indeed, when Senator George W. Norris, veteran Nebraska progressive, rose to make his final appeal against World Court adherence, he began with the statement that he expected the Senate would adhere.

Oratorical honors had been about even in the final hours preceeding the vote. Elbert D. Thomas (D), of Utah—one of the coming men of the Senate—had achieved that rare feat of silencing Huey Long with a quip: When Mr. Long declared that nobody could pronounce the names of the World Court Judges—"not a member of the United States Senate can spell half of them!"—Mr. Thomas politely replied that he himself had "seen in print, many a time the worthy Senator's first name spelled in a different way from the way in which he ordinarily spells it" bringing laughter at this reference to "Hooey."

Norris's Final Protest

At 5:30 the Senate and crowded galleries sensed that the vote could not be long delayed. Senator Norris rose to make the final appeal against the Court and couched it in a high level. He was followed by William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, an infrequent speaker, who declared in a low voice that he must "follow his conscience" and vote against the Court. He spoke with feeling in the hushed chamber and the mood resembled the confessional.

Answering for the Administration,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Vote of 52 to 36 for Entry Lacked 7 of Two-Thirds Rule

Setback for President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The Senate failed by seven votes to get the constitutional two-thirds majority requisite for accepting the World Court yesterday, and so American adherence was beaten, 52 to 36, despite a favorable majority of 16.

The vote was nonpartisan, but even so represents a damaging blow to President Roosevelt's prestige at the outset of his second legislative year, even though the peculiar combination of conservatives and progressives is not likely soon to be duplicated.

Only once before has Congress questioned the President's leadership so seriously, in the passage of the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill over his veto last year. As it was it made a bitter present from Congress to the Chief Executive on his birthday.

Amendments Accepted

Prior to the defeat, the Administration leader, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, had accepted certain amendments to the protocol in the hope of bolstering up his waning strength. These proved ineffective, however, against the ancient appeals against America's entry into "entangling alliances."

Some of these appeals were on a high level, some descended to the most ignoble chauvinism, but in the end they won with the aid of the prescribed two-thirds majority, which has so often been an insurmountable obstacle to international co-operation.

For adherence were 43 Democrats and 9 Republicans; against were 20 Democrats, 14 Republicans, 1 Progressive and 1 Farm Laborite. The "Progressive" bloc voted almost solidly against the Court.

How Senators Voted

The Senate roll call follows:

For Adherence—52

Democrats—43

Adams, Ashurst, Bachman, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Black, Brown, Bulkley, Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Clark, Connally, Costigan, Dieterich, Duffy, Fletcher, George, Glass, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, King, Logan, Lonergan, Maloney, Minton, Moore,

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Ryan Ousted; Goodwin Named State ERA Funds Near Bottom Milk Hearing Reaches Boston

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Ryan Goes Out

Morgan T. Ryan was today removed as Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as William F. Callahan, State Public Works Commissioner, acceded to Governor Curley's demand that Frank A. Goodwin be reinstated in his former job.

The Governor did not ask the executive council to approve the Goodwin appointment under suspension of rules; therefore confirmation must be withheld a week.

Governor Curley explained that he did not ask for approval today, "because public sentiment in favor of the appointment will be such that the members of the council will unanimously agree to it."

The Goodwin appointment will inevitably arouse a tremendous struggle in the council, it was freely predicted. Already that body has stood against Mr. Goodwin on one appointment, that of membership in the Boston Finance Commission. Although the Governor did not officially propose Mr. Goodwin as a member of the Finance Commission he did poll the council on the matter and found a majority against him. The Republicans are fighting to retain that majority, in the coming fight over the position of registrar.

The Republican Club of Massachusetts on Monday went on record against the appointment of Mr. Goodwin. Robert T. Bushnell, president, is now forming a committee of five members to induce the five Republicans in the Council to remain firm against confirmation of Goodwin as registrar.

ERA Funds in Air

Some alarm was manifested at Massachusetts ERA headquarters today, lest Congress should fail to pass the new $4,800,000,000 relief bill in time to replenish the present federal relief funds—which will become exhausted on Feb. 10.

At the worst, however, the debate in Congress is not expected to run many days past the exhaustion point of the present funds. The states and localities could not easily scramble together enough money to tide over the interim, unprepared and financially embarrassed as they now are. Congress is expected to take note of this, and spare the country the annoyance of a gap in the relief payments.

Said Mayor Mansfield today: "I do not believe Congress will allow the date to pass without making sufficient appropriation to take care of the emergency." The Mayor said he was making no special preparations to marshal city funds for such a contingency.

Arthur G. Rotch, state ERA administrator, said today that his organization lived from month to month on the appropriations from Washington. So little money is on hand that he could not continue the state projects more than a week after the usual payment date, tomorrow.

The burden, he said, would have to fall back on the cities and towns, if Congress allowed any time to pass after Feb. 10, without providing the new funds.

Mr. Rotch endeavored unsuccessfully to get word from Washington

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INTRODUCING
"TUBBY AND BUDDY & CO."
A NEW COMIC STRIP
WILL APPEAR EVERY DAY
ON THE DAILY FEATURE PAGE
BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 4TH
I DON'T KNOW WHY I DIDN'T THINK OF A LITTLE SIGN LIKE YOURS
THE FELLOWS ALL CALL ME TUBBY
MY NAME IS BUDD

Foresees Accord

Wide World

Norman H. Davis

Davis Opens Door To Japanese For New Naval Talks

He Urges Reconsideration of Whole Limitation Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—There are no sound reasons for doubting that an accord will be reached between the great powers on naval limitation, in the opinion of Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

"Already there is a growing indication that the disarmament effort may well be resumed shortly with renewed determination," he told the Council on Foreign Relations at a dinner by the council at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel here last night, and, with pourparlers to be continued, hopes of a rapprochement are well justified, he held.

Featuring Mr. Davis' address was what a distinguished gathering at the dinner saw as an invitation by the United States to Japan to re-enter the conference room, the door of which he threw wide open for a reconsideration of the whole naval limitation problem.

"First Phase"

Mr. Davis referred to the Japanese denunciation of the Washington Treaty on Dec. 29 as merely the "conclusion of the first phase of the renewed consideration of naval limitation," and declared it would be a great mistake to treat the adjournment of the conversations as setting a definite period to all naval discussions.

Meanwhile, Mr. Davis said, the governments concerned are not only considering questions with regard to naval limitation, but "are also in the process of examining policies and principles which have a vital bearing on that whole complex problem commonly known as the 'Far Eastern problem.'" This was the problem back of the naval limitations questions, he declared, and was the concern of all nations with possessions, treaty rights and obligations in the Far East and the Pacific. It was "the duty and in the interests of such nations to co-operate in a friendly and constructive way," he added.

Issues

Seeing the naval limitation situation as reaching further than the size of the American, British and Japanese navies, Mr. Davis declared the dominant issue involved was "'equality of security' versus 'equality of armaments.'"

George W. Wickersham, internationally known lawyer and one-time United States Attorney General, presided at the dinner. He voiced warm praise to Mr. Davis for his work for arms limitation.

Christian Science Lecture In The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Eternal, Ever Present Christ Revealed." The lecturer, Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., of Toledo, Ohio, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

High Bank Fee Charges Bring Speedy Action

Curley Accusation Sends State Officials Into Conference

Proposal Is Examined

Speedy action from state officials today answered Governor Curley's denunciation of what he termed "unconscionably high fees" to the liquidating agents for closed state banks.

Banking Commissioner Harry H. Pierce immediately went into conference with Attorney General Paul A. Dever, to examine the Curley proposal that such liquidations be turned over to the attorney general's office. Within a few days, the two officials will report on the feasibility of the plan.

Mr. Pierce questioned the necessity of using state employees, instead of outside lawyers, in a statement today. He said that any change at this time would be largely ineffective. The liquidation of closed banks is largely complete, he said, and further closings are not anticipated, in view of federal insurance of bank deposits.

Speaking at a gathering of department heads, economics professors and legislators at the State House yesterday, the Governor announced that he will order the bank commissioner to discharge all liquidating agents and direct that the work be carried on by State House forces in the future. The State, he said, could have saved more than $1,000,000 for depositors had the attorney general's staff been used in the work in the past.

The meeting was called primarily to discuss ways and means of making the State government more efficient and more economical. But this purpose was practically submerged, when the Governor broke the liquidation bombshell and read a list of liquidation agents and the amounts they received.

Thousands Paid Out

Reading the list, he declared the firm of Ropes, Grey, Boyden & Perkins, with which former Governor Ely was once associated, was in on most of the bank closings. Its members, he asserted, received $85,309.75 as liquidating agents. Several of his political enemies were included in the list which covered transactions in 1920-21 and 1931-34 totalling $1,272,320.51, $828,639.26 of which occurred in the Ely administration.

Judson Hannigan, former president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, was partner in a firm which in 1920-21 allegedly received $56,293.72. Robert T. Bushnell, new president of the Republican Club,

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Unified Transport For U. S. Urged In Plans to Congress

Wide World

Joseph B. Eastman
Federal Railroad Co-ordinator

Eastman Calls For One System Under Federal Control

Others Intended To Force Action

Rail, Water-Pipeline, Motor-Air, Financial Divisions Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Plans for drawing all American transportation—land, air and water—under one federal control agency in accordance with President Roosevelt's general policies were sent to Congress today by Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation.

Primarily, it would apply the same broad principles of long-range national planning under federal control to transportation that have already been applied to communications and which will be undoubtedly extended to national resources before President Roosevelt has finished his ambitious task of redesigning the American economic structure.

The immediate objective of the plan is to rescue the railroads from their financial difficulties brought about jointly by the depression and the recent rise of new competitive transportation systems. The ultimate object is the most efficient and serviceable system which is "consistent with fair treatment of labor and with earnings which will support adequate credit."

Strictly speaking, Mr. Eastman sent three different plans to Congress. But only one of three—the most conservative—had his indorsement. The other two were avowedly submitted merely that Congress might know what the alternatives are. Of these others, the second—or moderate—plan provided for compulsory consolidation of railroads into seven systems, under federal control. The third, or extreme proposal, was for outright government purchase and operation.

Prince Plan Least Meritorious

Congress was told that the second plan—in effect the "Prince plan" proposed some time ago by a railroad group—had the least merit of all. Mr. Eastman dismissed it as providing doubtful advantages, serious disadvantages in the form of monopoly power and as probably being unconstitutional.

He considered outright government ownership and operation to "contain the greatest potentialities of good and at the same time the greatest possibilities of harm," but finally recommends against it because public opinion is not ready to support such an experiment and "it would be dangerous to take so far-reaching a step until the country is prepared to welcome it, and to lend it the support and protection which are essential to its success."

His final conclusion, however, constitutes a distinct warning to the railroad managements that Plan I can succeed only with their energetic and sympathetic support and that if it fails "either Plan II or Plan III will be inevitable, and the probabilities are with the latter."

I. C. C. Indorses Report

The Interstate Commerce Commission, which acted as the intermediary between Mr. Eastman and Congress, sent a letter with the report indorsing in general Mr. Eastman's conclusions as to Plan I. They agreed it was preferable to either forced consolidation into seven systems or Government ownership, but disagreed on certain subordinate features.

The favored plan contemplates primarily the unification of all American transportation systems into what in effect would be one vast correlated industry. Over it, Mr. Eastman proposes to place a revised Interstate Commerce Commission which would exercise all of the quasi-judicial functions incident to Government control.

Instead of an 11-man commission as at prestnt, Mr. Eastman proposes a 15-man group organized into semi-autonomous divisions controlling the different branches of transportation. He proposes a railroad division of five members, a water and pipe line division of three, a motor and air division of three and a finance division of three.

Control Board Would Be Supreme

Over these divisions would be a control board consisting of the chairmen of the divisions and the chairman of the commission, who would be the permanent administrative officer. The control board would be responsible for maintaining a consistent policy throughout the entire commission, but each division would be sovereign in the control of its special field within the limitations of the general policies.

Special legislation—which consists of only minor modifications in bills prepared incident to previous reports, is submitted with the plan for bringing water, pipe line and highway transportation systems under control of the commission. Since air was given to the Federal Aviation Commission for special study, Mr. Eastman merely provided for the eventual incorporation of air con-

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Germany Merges Old States Into One Unified Rule

Frick's Plan Does Away With Ancient Geographical Delimitations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 30—From today the new German Reich—based upon the National Socialist conception of "leadership"—takes on its final constitutional form and the old division of Germany into states goes out of the picture.

Contrary to earlier expectations no special proclamation was issued by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, nor was the Reichstag summoned as last year to hear his interpretation of the Government's past achievements and future plans.

Instead, the German public is being informed through the press of details of Cabinet decrees sanctioned Jan. 24, granting the far-reaching powers to the governors of German states, who are now not only heads of state administrations and legis-

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Who Pays for New Deal?

The Answer Is Simple—You Do and You Pay Higher and in More Ways Than You Suspect as Experience of John Doe Shows

The New Deal and the Average Man
Third of Six Studies

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The question is often asked, Who will pay for the New Deal?

The answer is simple:

"You will!"

You are already paying for some of it, and the prospect is that you will pay for a great deal more. Since half of America's taxation is of the indirect, or concealed, variety, it is probable that what you pay already is much greater than you suspect.

Let us consider the case, for a minute, of John P. Doe, who lives in a modest house somewhere in Suburbia, with his son John Jr. and his wife Elizabeth. John thinks his taxes are heavy, but what he means by taxes are only about half or less of the imposts which he is really paying.

John complains of the federal income tax, for example, that takes $80 out of his $5000-a-year income—with $2900 exemption—the state income tax that takes another $70; and the city property tax that costs about $150 on his $9000 house.

Not Whole Story

Those taxes are objectionable to the Does because they come in a lump, and they can see them and know them as taxes. But this total of $300 hardly begins to tell the whole story. John Doe and family, average Americans, are paying taxes every day that they probably never even have heard about.

Let us take Mr. Doe through an average day. The very alarm clock that wakened him this morning paid a 10 per cent federal tax. In making his toilet he uses soap, dentifrice, mouthwash, shaving cream, astringent, all taxed 5 per cent, and talcum powder 10 per cent. He puts on a suit made of cotton (processing tax) and imported wool (customs); the silk in his tie has paid customs, and the very cuff links in his shirt paid 10 per cent.

John recognizes a "nuisance tax" when he sees it—a federal gasoline tax and a 10 per cent amusement tax, for example, because they are printed on the price when he buys—but at breakfast he probably never gives a thought to the fact that the corn in his cereal, the flour in his rolls, the very bacon itself, have paid processing taxes. Sugar is taxed, too.

The wheat tax adds ½ cent to each loaf Mrs. Doe buys, and altogether costs the average family about $4 a year. John likes tomato juice for breakfast chilled in his mechanical refrigerator, 5 per cent; operated by electricity at 3 per cent. If any of the Does' food has been delivered in the market by a futures transaction—that will be taxed, too.

It is Elizabeth's birthday and John gives her those silver fox furs she has been wanting, 10 per cent; some lovely linens (import tax); seats to the theater, 10 per cent; candy to go with it, 2 per cent, and some perfume, domestic, 10 per cent. Junior pops into the celebration, too, with a supplementary stick of gum, 2 per cent—Uncle Sam profited by $650,000 on chewing gum last year!

As the day proceeds John rides to town in his $900 car which includes $27 federal sales tax; federal taxes on tires, on inner tubes, on gasoline, on oil and on all "gadgets"; additional state taxes on gasoline; annual license and operator's fee too; probably 25 per cent of the cost of running his car is the pyramid built up on taxation.

Camel's Back Is Strong

Of course there are other indirect taxes, too; tobacco yielded $425,000,000 last year; alcohol $260,000,000; each package of cigarettes pays a 6-cent tax.

But to continue with John Doe: he pays his club dues at his office, 10 per cent, and at lunch looks at new radios, 10 per cent, and golf sticks, 10 per cent. During the day

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Ryan Ousted; Goodwin Named

State ERA Funds Near Bottom

Milk Hearing Reaches Boston

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by telephone as to the plans. His February appropriation, $6,000,000 was the amount asked, has not yet arrived, the month comes to an end 24 hours away, and he has held up all the local quotas for next month pending a promise of the money.

Milk Hearing in Boston

The hearing before AAA officials on New England's milk industry—recently said to be "tottering on the brink of collapse" due to price warfare—today was transferred to Boston, where further arguments for changes in the federal milk license are being heard.

Back of the plea were 12 months of bitter price cutting, which broke out when the price-fixing clause of the federal license was dropped. The entire controversy over monopoly versus competition and over methods of repairing the damage to the industry will be thrashed out.

Depositors Act

With $3,000,000 at stake, action on behalf of 100,000 depositors in subsidiaries of the closed Federal National Bank commenced today before a court master, against the creditors of the Federal National.

Counsel for the subsidiary banks, the Lawrence Trust Company, the Brockton Trust Company, the Bancroft Trust Company and the Inman Trust Company, claimed that these banks had been drained of large sums of money, in an effort to save the failing Federal National.

The Lawrence Trust Company, said a representative of the state bank commissioner, had $1,200,000 withdrawn within two months after the Federal National got control of it.

The disputed sums will go either to the creditors of the Federal National, or to the depositors of the subsidiary banks, depending on the outcome of the litigation.

World Court Opinion

Local sidelights on the World Court vote, in which the national Senate rejected a bill for America joining the Court.

Governor Curley expressed unqualified approval. "This vote," he said, "will go down in history as never to be forgotten."

Both Massachusetts senators, David I. Walsh and Marcus Coolidge, voted against the court.

A group of 115 Democrats of both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature voted to denounce the World Court, at a meeting yesterday. Significantly, they passed a resolution to telegraph William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, thanking him for his services in mobilizing opinion against the court.

This action resulted from the work of a Hearst representative at the State House, who had circulated the petitions which caused Senators Walsh and Coolidge to turn against the Court.

Lynn Has Lively Blaze

Fire wiped out half a block occupied by an idle eight-story shoe factory and other structures at Lynn, this morning. It broke out within a few feet of the spot where the historic Lynn fire of 1889 started, and for a while threatened the mid-section of the city. However, a fire curtain and the quick assemblage of many fire fighting units brought it under control by noon. Damage was estimated by officials at more than $300,000.

Fire Chief William F. Welsh said that failure to repair frozen sprinkler equipment aided the spread of the flames. Flying embers started half a dozen small blazes within an area of half a mile, but these were quickly extinguished.

Board Abolition Sought

The State Department of Public Utilities, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the New England Telephone Company and gas concerns, today were the target for a barrage of criticism.

Richard H. Long of Framingham, an ardent public utility opponent, delivered the barrage in support of a bill providing for the abolition of the public utilities department. He would substitute the appointment of a public service commission by the Governor, without council approval, to do the work. Four bills concerning abolition of the public utilities department were considered by the committee on state administration.

The blast from Mr. Long included: "The Edison company is now insolvent and should be in the hands of a receiver."

"The members of the utilities commission have violated their oaths in permitting many acts not within the law."

Insurance Relief Urged

Preventing automobile passengers from bringing suit against drivers for accident injuries would lower the costs of compulsory automobile insurance by 25 per cent, according to the testimony supporting a bill to bar that practice, before the joint committee on judiciary, today. The bill was filed by Merton L. Brown, State Insurance Commissioner.

This suing of drivers by passengers was called a racket by witnesses before the committee. Mr. Brown maintained that the guest in a car should not be free of responsibility. "He might distract the driver. He might accept a ride, knowing that the driver is under the influence of liquor. Yet if he is hurt, he can sue the driver. The provision is unfair and expensive, and should be removed from the laws."

Cotton Men Deny Split

No economic warfare splits the cotton manufacturers of North and South. Thus the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers was today on record. Indignant denials came from Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the association, that northern manufacturers were helping labor to foment strikes in the southern mills.

While there is undoubted conflict of policy, where the southern mills pay much lower wages and are seriously threatening the northerners with their high wage schedules—northern labor definitely will not ally itself with labor against the southerners. "New England cotton mill men have not and will not stoop to such despicable tactics," said Mr. Fisher. "Rumors to that effect are only propaganda to split the mill men into North and South camps."

Sports Get Into Open

The old athletic standbys of winter college days, indoor track, indoor baseball, basketball, swimming, gymnasium work, have been noticeably cast aside, Brown University notes, since the class of 1906 presented the Bears with a country estate of 100 acres in the hilly section of central Rhode Island.

Membership in the Outing Club has jumped several hundred per cent since students found skating parties, week-end hikes, snowshoeing, skiing trips and tobogganing more exciting than squash racquets or handball. A large main lodge and cabins equipped with fireplaces, stoves, cooking utensils and sleeping accommodations are particularly inviting.

In the spring the Outing Club plans to hold its large membership by sponsoring sailing, swimming, canoeing and hiking at the reservation. A combined boathouse and lodge may be built on the lakeside. Interest in yachting is particularly high at Brown this year, especially among the "frostbite dinghy" enthusiasts. Undergraduate crews have been racing Sunday afternoons in a fleet of 18 or 20 boats sailing triangular courses off Bristol, where America's Cup yachts are built.

Woman's Position Shifts

Men are no longer the exclusive heads of families, concludes Miss Marian Hincks, graduate student at Boston University, in her sociology thesis, "The Changing Position of Woman in the Family."

Miss Hincks, after exhaustive research, writes that today women share mutual headship with men so far as the home is concerned, "while at the same time the welfare of the family has demanded that she take into the new setting the same devotion to family interests she has always held.

"As a result of the tendency to individual independence, the patriarchal authority of the father has to a large extent disappeared and the family is becoming a free functioning group in which each member has both responsibilities and representations," Miss Hincks finds.

"Even the basis upon which marriage is contracted has undergone much change during the past century. Formerly entered into chiefly for economic advantage of both man and woman, with personal feeling a secondary consideration, it has become a luxury today which many people feel they can't afford. Present-day society expects the husband to support his wife and children, a heavy responsibility beside that carried on in former times by the father-head of the family, whose dependents labored beside him to provide for the group."

Briefs

A state code system for Connecticut, modeled after the NRA codes, was proposed today in a bill prepared for the General Assembly, the Associated Press says.

* * *

Shipment of 173 cars of food to the Massachusetts ERA was promised from Washington in response to the plea of Arthur G. Rotch, state administrator, for more food.

* * *

One hundred ERA canvassers began work yesterday on a business and industrial survey being conducted by the Boston Planning Board. The survey will list all the opportunities for work in building and allied trades.

* * *

Before Representative John W. McCormack at Washington today was a telegram requesting two new ice-breaking and patrol coast guard cutters. It came from Frank S. Davis of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Maritime Association. Ice in Buzzards Bay, he said, has caused great loss due to tie-up of shipping. Larger and more powerful ice-breakers are needed. The cost would be $300,000.

* * *

Application by WEAN, Providence, to increase permanently its night time power to 500 watts, was denied today by the Federal Communications Commission, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

Permission to erect another radio station in Hartford was set for hearing today by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington on the application of WRDC, Inc., of that city, the Associated Press states.

* * *

Boston has the highest taxi rate of any city in the world and probably the worst service, John T. Rockett, official of the Town Taxi Company, declared today before the house committee on rules. The hearing was held on the petition of William J. Cummings of Boston, that the power of regulating taxicab laws should be transferred from the Legislature to the Mayor and City Council.

Lynn Shoe Firm Reopens With Union Prices Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 30—After a prolonged shutdown Carl Stritter, of the firm of Strout, Stritter & Co., one of the city's oldest and best-known shoe manufacturing concerns, has announced that the plant will resume operations at once and employ from 200 to 250 at the start. Eventually Mr. Stritter said the firm hopes to enlarge the working force to 600 or more, which will restore the plant to former normal capacity.

According to Attorney Peter J. Walsh, counsel for the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union, conferences between the firm heads and union officials resulted in the negotiation of price lists acceptable to the firm, which will sign a union contract.

Payne Will Aids Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The will of Judge John Barton Payne, late chairman of the American Red Cross, left a $1,100,000 estate to be divided equally among the Red Cross and two other institutions. Equal shares went to Washington and Lee University and to William and Mary College.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE MIKADO" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, from the Savoy Theater, London. 8:15.

"LOOSE MOMENTS" (Wilbur). Light laugh-provoking entertainment. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell and others portraying a group of Jesuits and their friends in serious and lighter moments. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Hell in the Heavens," 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Lady by Choice."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Murder in the Clouds." Fenway, 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9. Paramount, 10:43 a. m., 1:11, 3:34, 6:07, 8:35. Also "Maybe It's Love."

STATE—"David Copperfield," 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7, 9:40. Also colored views of Ireland and cartoon, "Two Gun Mickey."

KEITH'S—George Arliss in British production, "The Iron Duke." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Broadway Bill," with Warner Baxter and Myrna Loy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert in "The Gilded Lily." Popeye cartoon. Overture: "Verdi Impressions." Vaudeville. 11:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:40, 10:38.

MODERN—"The President Vanishes." 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also Will Rogers in "The County Chairman."

SCOLLAY—"The County Chairman." 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—Bert Lytell in "Single Sin," and John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." 9 a. m. to 11.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran," in its sixth week. 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—"One Exciting Adventure," with crooks in Europe. 10:21 a. m., 1:25, 4:29, 7:21, 10:13. Vaudeville.

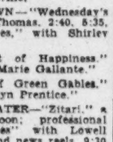
UPTOWN—"Wednesday's Child," with Frankie Thomas. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Bright Eyes," with Shirley Temple.

STRAND—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 2:28, 5:22, 8:16. Also "Marie Galante."

UNIVERSITY—"Anne of Green Gables," 2, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Evelyn Prentice."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Zitari," a musical; Popeye cartoon; professional football; "Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events



"SOVIET EDUCATION"—Lecture by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, Workers' School, 919 Washington St. 8:15.

LA ARGENTINA—Dancer. Symphony Hall. 8:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—James Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance, speaks: "Are We Headed for Prosperity or Destruction?"—following dinner at 6:30.

Y. W. C. A.—Pioneer Club of the Business Girls' Department presents "Success Road," by Wall Spence, 140 Clarendon St. 8:15

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Verona Durick, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—"An Expedition to Northeastern Greenland," by John K. Howard. 7:45.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: American Rooms, 11 a. m.

In and Out

Upper © Underwood Lower © Bachrach

Frank A. Goodwin
Unconfirmed Registrar of Motor Vehicles

Morgan T. Ryan
Ousted Registrar of Motor Vehicles

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Rhythm Four.....	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch...
5:15	Agricultural reports .	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Juvenile sketch....	"Jack Armstrong".	School music.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club.....	String quintet.....	Vera Van; orch...
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music...	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orch....	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	'Billy Batchelor'.	'Lum and Abner".	network sketch...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal....	Merry-Go-Round ..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Mark Hellinger; solo-	Mary Pickford and	Sketch; music.....	Studio recital....
8:15	ists; orchestra.....	stock company...	Edwin C. Hill.....	Education talk....
8:30	Legion speaker.....	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	orchestra.....	Marshall; music..	dramatic sketch...
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Van Pool Orchestra
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	ensemble; orch ..	Organ; soloist ...
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45	Irish tenor, recital.	and orchestra....	Gracies"; orch....	News Service.....
10:00	Hollywood Gossip....	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Talk, George H. Dern,	"One Man's Fam-	NRA speaker.....	"Melody Master-
10:45	Secretary of War....	ily," dramatic ck.	Musical Rhymester	pieces"; concert..
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; eevnts..	News Service.....	Leon Belasco and
11:15	Rines Orchestra.....	Voice of Romance.	Le Paradis Band..	his orchestra.....
11:30	President's Birthday	President's Birth-	President's Birth-	President's Birth-
11:45	Ball; orchestras....	day Ball.....	day Ball.....	day Ball.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Brakes"; popular variety program.
2:00 WBZ, Music Guild; Egon Petri, pianist; Gordon String Quartet; speaker.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; music program.
3:00 WNAC, "Roadways of Romance"; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:15 WBZ, Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody; concert orchestra; chorus; narrator.
7:45 WBZ, College Prom; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Hour of Charm"; Phil Spitalny and girl vocal-instrumental ensemble.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; guest soloists; sketch; orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, 20th Century Ideas: "Our Near Neighbors Among the Stars."
8:15 WAAB, "What Everyone Should Know About the Law," Bessie N. Page.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty; guest speaker; Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, "Russia Grows Stronger," J. Raymond Walsh, Harvard University.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch from the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat; Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; piano soloist; girls' glee club.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Melodic Strings"; symphonic ensemble from Toronto.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Helen Jepson; soloists.
10:30 WBZ, "Self-Government in Business," NBC speakers' forum.
11:30 WNAC, "Recovery in 1935?" Maj. Henry H. Curran.

Threat Is Made To Give Public Fin Com Report

Farnum Warns Sullivan to Quit Attack on Motives Behind Inquiry

Publication of the controversial Boston Finance Commission reports on his own initiative was threatened today by George R. Farnum, deposed investigator, when he warned E. Mark Sullivan, Curley-chosen chief of the commission, to stop blasting away at his motives behind the investigation.

Mr. Farnum threatened action under either of two circumstances; first, if the commission should publish the reports with certain phrases or paragraphs deleted; and second, if Mr. Sullivan continued to attack his motive behind the demand to make the reports public.

Mr. Farnum said he was not hired as a secret investigator: that the investigations could well have been held in the form of public hearings; and that the material in the reports is public property. Therefore, he could publish the copies of the reports without betraying any trust.

A further charge against Chairman Sullivan was launched when Attorney Farnum stated that Sullivan had attempted to stop a reporter from searching into the Registry of Deeds at the City Hall in order to gather some information about the Prado land-takings.

"Mr. Sullivan has assumed a good deal since assuming his wrecking job," he declared. "Does he now assume the prerogative to close to the citizens of Boston and to the press, the public records at their disposal?"

He indicated that he had come to the stage where he would stand no more public attacks and where he would not wait for leadership to come from other sources. "I am inclined to think I would be fully justified in issuing copies of my reports to the public," he vehemently declared.

Mr. Sullivan today characterized the reports presented by Mr. Farnum as "half-baked conclusions" rushed into print and containing only half the facts.

"The records of the commission," Mr. Sullivan said, "disclose that the commission had difficulty in obtaining from Mr. Farnum acceptable reports on other matters committed by him." He declared the greatest fault was that Mr. Farnum's reports were too long, contained too much editorial opinion and amounted to an indictment of a minor employee of the Robert White fund.

He declared that the so-called Prado report, which Mr. Farnum challenges the commission to issue, is an illustration of his point. He said that every fact contained in Mr. Farnum's latest draft had been previously obtained by the commission a month before Mr. Farnum was hired.

He further stated that the commission had no intention of concealing the facts in any investigation. However, he declared, the commission would not permit the type of report Mr. Farnum issued to be printed.

Salem Mothers Ask School Committee To Raise Entrance Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 30—Objecting to the low age of 4 years and 11 months at which children enter the first grade of the public schools, the Salem Mothers' Club has petitioned the school committee to raise the age limit by one year.

The petition, based on the report of a research committee of the Mothers' Club, was tabled until the next meeting of the school committee to permit the text to be printed for the reference of each member.

The report states that first-grade work in Salem is suited to the age of 6 years rather than to that of 5 years; that the courses and books used are arranged for children from one to two years older than the age of those using them, which makes it difficult for any except the extremely bright to do even average work.

The petition charges that last year 412 children who were enrolled in grades four to eight, failed to complete their course of study; with the result that the summer school was overcrowded, involving unnecessary expense in the school budget.

High Bank Fee Charges Bring Speedy Action

(Continued from Page 1)

and bitter foe of the Governor, was listed as receiving $33,000 in 1931-34. Leo M. Harlow, chairman of the Democratic pre-primary convention, who the Curley forces charged railroaded the convention in favor of Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, was said to have received $21,750 in 1931-34. Mr. Harlow was also Mr. Cole's campaign manager.

The Governor characterized the situation as "little less than shocking, when it is considered that the plunder which has gone into the pockets of these men has been taken directly out of the pockets of the unfortunate depositors in closed institutions."

Hopes to Recover

The Governor, besides demanding discharges of all outside liquidation agents, announced he will endeavor to recover part of the sums paid the liquidation agents, although after the conference he admitted that such a move undoubtedly would be futile. However, he has asked the Attorney General to investigate the matter.

At the same time, Governor Curley made public a list of outside attorneys employed by the Attorney General's office in the last 10 years as special assistant attorney generals. These were paid $110,197.01.

While the liquidation "racket" was the feature of the meeting, economies were not entirely forgotten. Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond made suggestion for improvement of filing systems to save space. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the state commission on administration and finance, recommended savings in state printing costs, through abandonment of mailing lists. He also suggested more careful examination of vouchers.

Study of Revenue

During the discussion on economies, the Governor asked the department heads to study possible increases in fees to gain more revenue, warned them to know more about their departments, and demanded that co-operation should supersede the former departmental independence.

In carefully veiled language, the Governor indicated that he will be boss on all things, and that any department head who fails to fall in line with the Curley plans will be ousted.

During the conference, the economics professors, called in to help improve administration of the state government, were silent. After the meeting, they went into a private huddle with the Governor in his office, undoubtedly to talk over the proposals submitted by the department heads.

The Governor announced that the conferences would be held each month.

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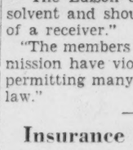

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Echoes of Textile Strife Reverberate in Connecticut With Strike and Mill Closing

Stafford Springs Walkout Follows Company's Refusal to Dismiss Men Without Cause—Moosup Mill Ends Half-Century Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30—Through the quiet that settled over the textile industry in Connecticut when the national strike of September came to an end arises now and then an echo of that strife.

At Moosup, once busy mill community in the town of Plainfield, workers watched the last batch of cotton pass through the machines of the Aldrich Brothers Company textile mill.

At Safford Springs the striking employees of the Cyril Johnson Woolen Company waited for word from the Textile Labor Relations Board at Washington on the dispute with the mill management that has kept them out of work two weeks.

Last Steps Are Taken

The cotton in the Moosup mill moved from the picker room through the cards, to the spindles, through the looms, through the finishing department. When the last yard was off the last machine, the plant would be closed—forever.

When the picker room workers were through with their part of the task, their jobs would be over—forever. When employees in the other departments, in their turn, were through, they were to wash up and go home, not to come back.

Following the vote of the directors to liquidate the Aldrich Brothers Company the actual closing of the mill began at once. When the mill buildings and their machines are sold, the money will go to Brown University and the Rhode Island Hospital, owners under the terms of the wills of the brothers, Charles T. and Henry L. Aldrich Jr. A business operating 47 years will have closed its doors and its books, a victim of "the times."

Not a Deserted Village

There are two more mills in Moosup. Closing of the Aldrich Brothers plant will not make it quite the "deserted village" that some reports have pictured it. But the town fathers, already with long relief rolls to worry over, see blacker days ahead. Younger employees, confident of getting jobs somewhere else in time, took the closing without despair. Many older employees will have difficulty finding work.

Little hope that another company would take over the well-kept rambling plant in its entirety was held out in Moosup. The selectmen think there is a chance that the properties may attract small industries to use separate buildings.

No dispute on wages, hours or conditions caused the Stafford Springs walkout. It came because a union demand that two men, termed strikebreakers, be discharged at once, was not met by the management. Two hundred men and women, a majority of them union members, are out of work through the action.

Violated No Rule

The two men worked during part of the national textile strike last September, in a Massachusetts mill where a strike was on. No one has disputed that assertion of the union. The organized Stafford Springs workers say they will not stand beside them in the shop. The management, which admittedly was given short notice of the union's demand, takes the position that the two involved have violated no company rule to warrant their discharge.

At Washington the union representatives ran into some sharp questioning from the Labor Board, being asked point blank if they did not think they acted hastily. No decision has been reported here.

The two events are unrelated except as each shows something amiss with the Connecticut textile industry. Closing of the Aldrich mill was laid by the directors only to "business conditions." Labor troubles were not blamed. Labor relations have been good at the Moosup plant.

A spokesman for organized labor called the Stafford strike "an isolated case" in which the local union felt the presence of strikebreakers was a threat to its solidarity.

Dangerous Street Signs

MANITOWOC, Wis. (AP)—Building Inspector Charles Plantico wants the city council to empower him to proceed against owners of dangerous street signs. He reported that of 91 signs he inspected recently only 37 were safe.

Mrs. Hauptmann Offers an Alibi For Her Husband

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 30—Mrs. Bruno Richard Hauptmann—testifying to save her husband from the electric chair as the Ridnaper and murderer of Baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.—tremulously offered an alibi to his jury today for every important date connected with the crime.

The state, taking her over for cross-examination, immediately attacked her credibility on her assertion she had never used a shelf in a broom closet, and therefore had never seen the shoebox in which Hauptmann said the late Isador Fisch gave him the $14,600 Lindbergh ransom money found in his possession. She admitted she did use the shelf.

She said Hauptmann was with her in New York on the night of March 1, 1932, when Baby Lindbergh was stolen from his crib more than 60 miles away.

At Home With Her

She testified he was at home with her and a friend on April 2, 1932, when Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon said he paid Hauptmann the $50,000 futile ransom in a Bronx cemetery.

She said Hauptmann spent the evening of Nov. 26, 1933, at home. A theater cashier had testified he proffered a Lindbergh ransom note in payment for a ticket on that night. The date was prior to the time Hauptmann said Fisch gave him the shoebox with the money.

Mrs. Hauptmann succeeded her husband on the stand. On her direct testimony she said she could not reach the top shelf of the broom closet and for that reason never used it.

Box of Soap Coupons

Attorney General David T. Wilentz made her admit she kept a tin box with soap coupons on that shelf and that she often took the box down, also that she kept rags and curtain rods on the shelf.

She insisted, nevertheless, that she never saw the shoe box.

Mr. Wilentz, attacking the most important alibi she offered for her husband, asked her:

"And so when they (the police) asked you about March 1, you said, 'That's too far back, I can't remember whether my husband was with me or not?'"

"When they asked me about the first of March: I believe I said that," she admitted.

Hauptmann Testifies

Hauptmann testified in his own behalf today that letters from the late Isador Fisch, which he said were mysteriously missing after his arrest, contained queries about fur and stock dealings between them.

Hauptmann has contended that Fisch was in active partnership with him, not only in the fur business, but in stock market speculation as well. He was unable to show, during a long and gruelling cross-examination, that he had any books or other record of Fisch's participation in stock purchases.

Soon after Mr. Reilly began redirect examination yesterday he demanded that the State produce letters which Fisch wrote to Hauptmann before he died in Germany. The State brought in one postcard today.

"He was in every letter he was asking me how were the stocks and in one letter I told him I got to sell his thousand Ettingon-Schild," Hauptmann said.

"The importance of Fisch as a stock market partner to Hauptmann is chiefly concerned with the circumstance of Hauptmann's assets increasing more than $44,000 after the $50,000 Lindbergh ransom was paid. Hauptmann claims that much of these assets represented cash from Fisch.

Damaging Points

Mr. Reilly sought to counteract two damaging points of the State's case. He handed Hauptmann his notebook, which had been put into evidence by the State, and had him spell out the word "boat" found therein.

In cross-examination Attorney General David T. Wilentz had pointed to the same word spelled "boad," just as the word was spelled in the Lindbergh ransom notes which handwriting experts have said Hauptmann wrote.

Hauptmann denied that he had used a plane in evidence against him since 1928.

The markings of the plane were identified by a wood expert as similar to those left on the kidnap ladder, also in evidence against Hauptmann.

He pointed out two other planes in his tool box and said they were better instruments, preferred by him for his carpentry work.

Maine's Women Legislators

Add Politics to Other Activities

Standing, Left to Right—Sarah H. Forbes, Jane C. Kilroy, Mildred Smith. Sitting—Isabel H. Stickney, Marion C. Currier, Marion Martin, Florence M. Latno.

State Freedom Demanded in Use Of Federal Aid

National Park Route Objected To in Vermont—Side Projects Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 30—Legislation to obtain federal assistance, without forfeiting the right to manage its own affairs, is being carefully scrutinized by the Vermont General Assembly.

When this body first met on Jan. 9 the consensus of opinion among legislators was to accept all the federal aid offered. But in his opening speech to the Senate, Lieut. Gov. George D. Aiken warned the Senators against taking any action that "might deprive the State of its right to think and act freely, and to control its own affairs."

Back Roads

An undertaking for which the State hopes to receive federal aid is the much-discussed Green Mountain Parkway. Two projects have been proposed. One, development of back roads leading off from main arteries; the other, a scenic route along the border of Lake Champlain.

It is generally understood, however, that President Roosevelt is in favor of a plan that would create another national park. Thus federal funds would only be available for the major project—not for the alternate projects.

Even though President Roosevelt favors the parkway plan, as do many persons in Vermont, many residents of cities and towns on present through highways with developed tourist attractions and accommodations are opposed to it. For they apprehend that such a parkway would divert much of their summer business from its present route.

Child Labor

Another question to face the Legislature this session is ratification of the child labor amendment to the national Constitution. Observers foresee defeat once again for this measure. Two years ago the farmers in the House acted in a solid bloc to demand its defeat, and succeeded. Their argument was, and still is, that the amendment would prevent them from using their children for farm chores.

Burke of Burlington

The State is taking an interest in the mayoralty contest developing in Burlington. Mayor Burke, who has declared himself a candidate for re-election, is the center of attraction, as he has been before. A Democrat, he has served, in the course of a long career, as Mayor 10 years; as Representative to the Legislature, six years; as Postmaster, eight years, and as police commissioner, three years.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold with temperature near zero tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature; warmer Friday; moderate to fresh northerly winds, diminishing.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder tonight, Thursday mostly cloudy; warmer Thursday and Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight, continued cold in south, and slowly rising temperature in north portions late tonight. Thursday mostly cloudy, warmer Thursday and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday, continued cold tonight; warmer Thursday and Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds diminishing tonight, and becoming gentle variable Thursday; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	-1	26	New Orleans	50	62
Bermuda	60	70	New York	6	34
Chicago	20	28	Norfolk	22	40
Denver	32	56	Philadelphia	10	36
Helena	28	40	St. Louis	24	32
Jacksonville	40	60	Minneapolis	24	24
Kansas City	28	30	San Francisco	48	56
Los Angeles	50	60	Washington	12	36
Miami	58	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 30.
B—Maximum Jan. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:28 p. m., Thursday 7:47 a. m.
Height of tides 8.0 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:19 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 12 degrees above zero; minimum 0.

Seven Women Serve In Two Houses Of Maine Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine—There are seven women in the Maine Legislature. They are Marion E. Martin of Bangor, Isabel H. Stickney of Brownfield, Mildred E. Smith of Van Buren, Sarah H. Forbes of Dover-Foxcroft, Florence N. Latno of Oldtown, Marion G. Currier of Bangor, and Jane C. Kilroy of Portland.

Senator Martin of Penobscot County has the distinction of being the only woman member of the upper branch. Already she has served two terms in the House as a member of the Bangor delegation. The youngest member of the House is Miss Smith, 24.

Miss Stickney was educated at Fryeburg Academy, Kents Hill and New England Conservatory of Music, and is secretary and treasurer of the Western Maine Roadside Improvement Association. Mrs. Currier is past president of the Bangor Federation of Women's Clubs and for three years was Girl Scout commissioner of Bangor.

Mrs. Kilroy was the first woman to be elected to the vice-chairmanship of the Democratic City Committee of Portland. She is a member of the Woodrow Wilson Club and also of the Rossini Chorus Club. Mrs. Latno is a graduate of the University of Vermont.

Mrs. Hughes is a graduate of Lasell Seminary and belongs to numerous orders in her home town. Her grandfather also served two terms in the Maine Legislature.

Miss Smith graduated from the University of Maine, and is secretary to the receiver of the Van Buren Trust Company.

Maine Asks Help Of AAA in Cutting 1935 Potato Crop

'One Good Year Will Pull Us Out,' Aroostook Senator Says

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 30—Agricultural Maine—last of the farm sections to stand aloof from the kill-hog and plow-under policies of the Federal Government—has put its independence in its pocket and gone to Washington in quest of help.

No one is more surprised at this sudden surrender to the economic paradoxes of the Roosevelt Administration than the Maine farmers themselves. But a backward glance at the balance sheet in the State's orchards and in the potato fields of Aroostook County, and a despairing scrutiny of Maine's agricultural prospects for 1935 convince rural downeasters that they can have no quarrel with an economic theory that pays a farmer for what he doesn't produce.

Aroostook potato growers marketed their 1934 crop at 40 cents a barrel. It cost them $1 a barrel to raise them. Forty cents subtracted from a dollar leaves loans from banks, fertilizer companies, production credit organizations and land banks' staring at the farmer from the red side of the ledger.

Maine apple growers fared a little better, once they heard that the Federal Government had allotted $1,000,000 to Maine for local relief. Realizing that they needed help in getting rid of thousands of fruit trees killed by frost the winter before, orchardists refused to permit their "rugged individualism" to stand between them and some timely assistance.

Men with tractors went through the blighted orchards pulling up dead apple trees by the roots. Men with axes whipped the culled-out trees into firewood. This winter blue and green flames are dancing on many a Maine hearth piled high with cheap fuel.

But the federal handout to the orchardists didn't solve the economic plight of the Aroostook farmers. Senator Ashby of Aroostook sounded the prelude to Maine's surrender. He went into the Maine Legislature last Wednesday and declared, "One good year for our potato industry will pull us out of this difficulty."

With Governor Brann and the State Commissioner of Agriculture as a spearhead, farming interests applied for help in Washington. There the State's congressional delegation joined the parade.

They did not merely ask for production control; they demanded it. Compulsory crop control is what they are definitely counting on.

Funds of $1,302,727 Gathered In Haussermann Relief Campaign

The Boston Emergency Relief Campaign registered a total of $1,302,727 in contributions this morning. Thus, about one-third of the sum set as a campaign goal has been received in slightly more than two weeks, a fact that campaign officials interpret as indicating public awareness to the seriousness of the community relief situation.

Officials of the drive saw the willingness of the public to contribute effectively dramatized by a radio speech delivered by Harold S. Goldberg, investment banker. One minute after Mr. Goldberg withdrew from the air, a listener called up to say he was sending a check for $100.

Organizations Benefited

The results of the radio message were still showing today in the form of contributions, substantiating the contention of campaigners that it is important to utilize every avenue available for informing the public of the requirements of the 79 charitable organizations enlisted in the drive.

These organizations, according to Oscar W. Haussermann, chairman of the campaign, are more interested in preventing poverty than in rectifying conditions wherein persons have sunk below the danger mark. From this viewpoint, the campaign was characterized as parallel to the Federal Emergency Relief, designed to maintain the morale of impoverished citizens who can, with the help of relief funds, ultimately stand on their own feet.

The Police Contribution

Mr. Haussermann contended that the relief drive was the most important local defense of the moment against the decline of American institutions. He placed emphasis on support from small individual contributors. Evidence of this support was seen in the Boston police department having gone 100 per cent for the campaign. Each policeman has agreed to contribute one half a day's pay every month for five months.

Assuming that ERA funds for keeping local workers on federal projects are not forthcoming after Feb. 15, Mr. Haussermann declared that an added burden was laid on the campaign. He pointed out, however, that a certain leeway has been provided in the $4,000,000 campaign goal, to take care of just such an emergency.

"It must be remembered," he added, "that nine tenths of our funds go toward service, rather than direct relief, such as food and clothing. By that I mean that the campaign supports organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the Travelers' Aid and the groups for steering youth into right channels of activity.

"This form of relief has kept Boston commendably represented in the list of cities free from abject poverty cases."

Chilean German Treaty Voted

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Chilean Senate last night approved the provisions of a commercial treaty with Germany.

CCC Hobbyhorses Mounted And Ridden to Rich Results

Handcraft Activities in the New England Camps Are Showing Many a Youth the Way to a Future Vocation

Hobbyhorses are the Pegasi which have carried the lumberjack infantry of the new forest army into a multitude of captivating crafts, many of which have already definitely established the future vocations of the youths in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

When Kenneth Holland, corps area educational adviser, instructed the 114 companies of CCC men in New England to get out their home-made tools, their scraps of waste lumber and tree bark, package wrappings, discarded string and tin cans; and show what they could do, he certainly could not have foreseen the tremendous post-Christmas rush of parcels which aroused a sort of good-natured complaint on the part of Boston postal authorities as they cleared the way for delivery to the Public Library.

Among the ingenious examples of leisure products, which are on view until Feb. 2 in the exhibition room at the library in Copley Square may be seen rustic furniture, rugs, wood carving, hand-tooled leather purses, billfolds, book covers, hand-beaten copper and pewter desk sets, calendar holders, trays, photography, oil and water-color landscapes, pencil, charcoal and pen-and-ink portraits and caricatures, embroidered handkerchiefs and model sailboats.

Many of these exhibits are of such excellent design and craftsmanship that the craftsmen who made them undoubtedly have found not only a diverting spare-time pursuit, but also a means of earning a livelihood after the forestry work ends.

Under the direction of A. D. Seibert, relief map technician with the United States Forest Service, men of 1101st Company of the CCC at Campton, N. H., have started an interesting job of making contour maps. The result will be a relief map of the entire White Mountain National Forest. The educational value of this work, which necessitates a knowledge of local geography and geology, is clearly indicated here.

Bird and animal paintings in natural colors, against backgrounds of habitat scenes, are the fruits of research and observation on the part of the Connecticut group. They will be used in the Nature Museum People's Forest at Barkhamsted, and on nature trails in the state forests. The collectors of the camps have accumulated a considerable display of Indian tomahawks and arrowheads picked up on the military reservations.

Directors of the educational program of the CCC report highly encouraging results, and their files bulge with letters from grateful youths and their families. A shorthand class in Company 107 in Pittsfield, Mass., has become so interesting that the students pass up recreational trips in order to remain in camp and practice, says Adviser Maurice F. Whalen. Typewriters are in constant demand.

Leather craftsmen in Company 134, at Warren, N. H., turned out in six weeks' time, 27 wallets, 18 pairs of moccasins, and other articles of leather. For the great majority of the young men, who never went beyond second year high school and are without training in any craft, the instruction which they are receiving under the teachers supplied by the Government means an avenue into a totally new world. Working on a 40-hour-week schedule, they have a good deal of time for the development of any hobby which appeals to them.

Curley Defers Action On Boston Police Head

The official head of Joseph J. Leonard, Police Commissioner, is safe, at least for a short time, Governor Curley announced yesterday that he will not act against Mr. Leonard until he gets under way his work and wages program.

Announcing that it is his object to get the program under way as speedily as possible, the Governor declared that he will leave for Washington Wednesday night to consult with various Federal departments in an effort to obtain funds to start unemployment relief projects in Massachusetts.

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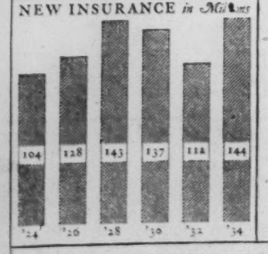
91st ANNUAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1934

Assets (increase $19,405,657)	$307,740,874
Security values approved by National Convention Insurance Commissioners	
Liabilities (increase $19,787,992)	291,723,404
Including policy reserves of $255,909,663 and $9,800,000 for dividends in 1935	
Net Surplus	$ 16,017,470

Results in 1934		Increases over 1933
Insurance in Force	$1,281,764,164	$32,150,479
New Life Insurance	143,829,078	29,895,105
New Life Premiums	8,349,764	2,622,135
Total Premiums	50,220,324	5,153,160
Interest and Rents Rec'd	13,702,564	819,577
Total Income	69,519,962	6,395,615

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company of BOSTON
GEORGE WILLARD SMITH, PRESIDENT

NEW INSURANCE in Millions



ASSETS	
1924	$153,956,139
1926	184,438,202
1928	219,028,990
1930	253,486,536
1932	277,877,373
1934	307,740,874

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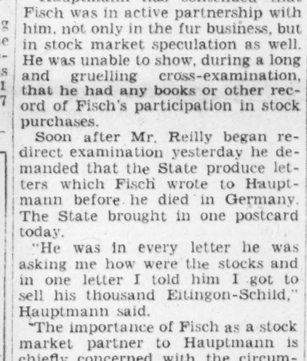

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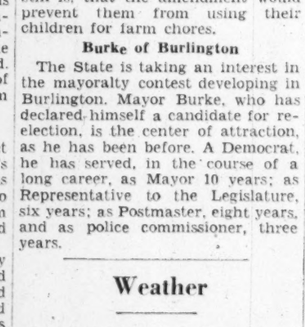

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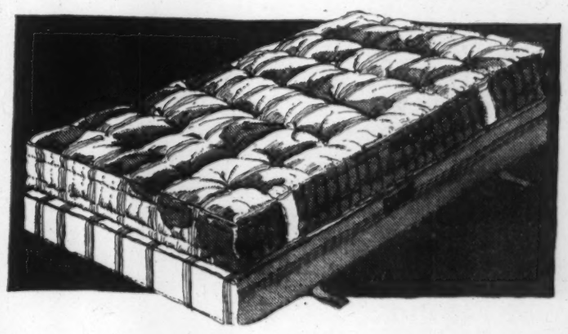

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Opposition to Court Centered Upon Historic Objection To Entangling Foreign Alliances

(Continued from Page 1)

having replaced the substance. The practical effect was the same.

Such thorough nonentanglers, or isolationists, as Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge, or Secretaries of State like Charles E. Hughes and Frank B. Kellogg, who treated Geneva with positive diplomatic rudeness, and hosts of lesser anti-Leaguers, have in their time favored membership in the Court.

But they have been opposed by a persistent, strident, and very able minority which has harped on the "backdoor-to-the-League" argument so tirelessly that it has been dinned into the public consciousness. Their violent diatribes against the tranquil Court, ensconced in Andrew Carnegie's dignified and sumptuous Peace Palace at The Hague, have seemed almost incredible to Europeans with experience of the Court, or to informed Americans. Yet the whole battle has illustrated once more the power of emotionalism in politics.

So it is that the opponents have made the simple Court issue into a complex set of leading questions:

1. Whether the United States shall participate in the world-peace machine;

2. Whether it shall promote the development of world law, in which process it has had a leading role since the days of McKinley and Hay;

3. Whether the century-old fight for control of foreign relations between the Executive and the Senate shall take a long swing toward the Executive.

American Pioneering

The struggle to establish a World Court began even before 1899, when President McKinley and John Hay, his Secretary of State, began to push for the first Hague Peace Conference. American jurists had pioneered in the field of world law, believing that the reign of international law might one day replace war just as law has brought relative internal stability.

In 1899 they got only a Court of Arbitration. President Theodore Roosevelt renewed the effort in 1907, with great force and earnestness, and a draft of statutes, called the "American plan," was achieved. Then President Taft and Philander C. Knox, his Secretary of State, took up the work, but fruits were few by the time the World War broke out. President Wilson put the provision for a Court in the Covenant of the League of Nations, directing the Council to establish the judicial tribunal.

And, in 1922, the Court came into being. Elihu Root had assisted in its formation, and John Bassett Moore became a judge. Scarcely a year after the Court's first session, President Harding asked the Senate's permission for American adherence to the Court. Secretary of State Hughes then proposed four more or less technical reservations. The Senate failed to respond.

Coolidge Urged Action

In 1925 President Coolidge urged action on the same lines, with the fifth added condition that the United States would not be bound by advisory opinions without its consent. This attracted the Senate, and the present Secretary of the Navy, Senator Claude A. Swanson, offered a resolution for adherence with five reservations, covering the points previously raised.

In the spring of 1925 the Senate adjourned without action on the proposal, agreeing to take it up in December. When that month came, a filibuster drifted into action, and on Jan. 25, 1926, the Senate invoked the rare cloture rule to force a vote, which turned out favorably to the resolution, with all five reservations —including the fifth.

The Senate vote directed that these reservations be addressed to nations-member of the Court, asking if they concurred. The states so queried met in conference at Geneva in September, 1926, adopted the first four reservations and a formula intended to bridge the fifth, for it was felt that the American veto might unnecessarily hamper the peace-making work of the League. The United States had been invited to the conference, and refused to go. It was asked its opinion on the compromise suggestion, and declined to give it.

Root-Hurst Formula

The issue was therefore dropped until February, 1929, when Secretary Kellogg proposed resumption of negotiations, a committee of jurists met, and Elihu Root and Sir Cecil Hurst, British jurist, worked out an acceptable formula covering the American reservations. It provided for speedy notification of requests for advisory opinions to the United States, with provisions for American withdrawal if objection to an opinion persisted.

President Hoover and Secretary Stimson pressed this compromise on the Senate, but to no avail. The Senate had the Court resolution before it for the entire Hoover term, but never came to a final vote.

The deadlock persisted during the special and regular sessions of the Seventy-Third Congress, but as the session was closing, in June, 1934, the Foreign Relations Committee agreed to make the question its unfinished business when the Seventy-Fourth Congress met in January, 1935. Now, less than a month after the Congress meets, the long-delayed decision is taken. Before the final vote, however, several reservations were voted down, more particularly the Norris Reservation, which would have made submission of any American case to the Court dependent upon a two-thirds Senate vote.

Judgments and Opinions

Meanwhile, the Court had not been inactive. During its 13 years it has given 24 judgments, handed down numerous orders, received requests for 25 advisory opinions from the League. Some of the judicial decisions have had wide significance, such as the Brazilian loans case, and the Serbian loans case, both concerning the gold clause in government bonds, and which are now being cited in connection with the pending decision of the United States Supreme Court. The Free Zones case between France and Switzerland, and the Eastern Greenland case between Denmark and Norway have averted genuine difficulty.

The sharply attacked unfavorable recision in the Austro-German customs union case is regarded by some as having been vindicated by later events.

Forty-nine original signatories of the Court protocol, plus 12 League members, constitute the 61 nations which support the court financially, and hence are in effect its "members." Brazil, though departed from the League, still supports the Court, and the status of Japan and Germany is in some doubt. While the German judge, Dr. Walther Shucking, retired from the Court, there was no open declaration of repudiation of the Court protocols. Nor has Japan repudiated its signature of the Court protocols, and the distinguished Japanese judge, Dr. Mineitciro Adatchi, presided over the Court until his recent passing.

Only a few minor states—like Costa Rica, Egypt, Iceland—do not contribute to the Court's support. The United States is almost alone in its minority of non-participation. Forty-two states are bounded by the optional clause, giving the Court obligatory jurisdiction in certain classes of legal dispute.

So stands the issue: 12 years of waiting, culminating in a tense national argument over the radiowaves with the Will Rogerses and Coughlins on the anti-side, Mrs. Roosevelt and an imposing national committee favoring Court membership. The end was typical of the 12 years of impassioned, irrational but significant debate. Throughout, the United States stood on the threshold of the door of world co-operation. Yesterday came decision to remain aloof.

Steps in World Court History

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, Jan. 30

1899—American Government proposes a World Court to peace conference at The Hague.
1907—American Government renews proposals, at the second Hague conference, for World Court.
1919—Provisions for World Court put in Covenant of League of Nations.
1920—Council of League asks committee of jurists, with Elihu Root prominent member, to draft court statutes.
1920—Candidate Harding and other Republican leaders favor this World Court as against League of Nations.

Statutes Ratified in 1922

1922—Statutes ratified, World Court comes into existence in Andrew Carnegie's Peace Palace at The Hague.
1923—President Harding, later followed by President Coolidge, asks for American adherence to World Court with four reservations.
1923—Democratic senators favor Harding-Coolidge proposals, Republicans are lukewarm, opposition organized by Lodge-Borah-Johnson group.
1923—Senate Committee on Foreign Relations "packed" with apathetic or unfriendly senators, who report numerous and confusing reservations.
1924—President Coolidge again asks ratification of Court protocol. Foreign Relations Committee votes adherence with reservation completely separating Court from League of Nations. Reservation unacceptable to President. Both party platforms urge membership.
1925—President Coolidge again urges membership. House of Representatives, by vote of 302 to 28, urged adherence with President's reservations.

Five Reservations Proposed

1926—Senate adopts by 76 to 17 resolution of ratification with five reservations. Fifth reservation bars advisory opinions affecting United States without American consent. Members of Court accept four, suggest compromise on fifth. President does not reply.
1926—Party platforms silent on subject, United States declines to attend conference on reservations.
1929—President Hoover indorses American membership. Committee of jurists, headed by Elihu Root and Sir Cecil Hurst, draft protocol to meet Senate reservations, providing for notification to United States of advisory opinions affecting American concerns, with chance to protest or withdraw automatically. United States signs protocol with Root provisions.

Hoover Requests Ratification

1930—Root protocol submitted to Senate by President Hoover.
1931—President Hoover asks ratification.
1932—Foreign Relations Committee reports favorably, but with reservation five repealed, leaving situation dubious. Republican platform urges American membership; Democratic platform urges membership with reservation. Situation of 1920-23 is thus reversed.
1934—Foreign Relations Committee holds public hearings, pledges to make World Court "unfinished business" at next meeting of Congress.
1935—Resolution reported favorably by Foreign Relations Committee with compromise on fifth reservation acceptable to President and State Department. Norris reservation making submission of dispute dependent upon two-thirds vote of Senate is rejected, 57 to 47. Debate limited, assuring Senate vote, which was 52 for to 36 against, 7 less than the required two-thirds majority.

Party Lines Broken In Defeating Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Neely, O'Mahoney, Pittman, Pope Radcliffe, Robinson, Sheppard, Thomas (Utah), Truman, Van Nuys, Wagner.

Republicans—9

Austin, Barbour, Capper, Couzens, Cutting, Hale, Keyes, McNary, Vandenberg.

Against Adherence—36

Democrats—20

Bone, Bulow, Coolidge, Donahey, Gerry, Gore, Lewis, Long, McCarran, McGill, Murphy, Murray, Reynolds, Russell, Schwellenbach, Smith, Thomas (Oklahoma), Trammell, Walsh, Wheeler.

Republicans—14

Borah, Carey, Davis, Dickinson, Frazier, Hastings, Johnson, Metcalf, Norbeck, Norris, Nye, Schall, Townsend, White.

Progressive—1

La Follette.

Farmer-Laborite—1

Shipstead.

Pairs: Copeland, Democrat, New York, and Steiwer, Republican, Oregon, for, with Overton, Democrat, Louisiana, against; Gibson, Republican, Vermont, and Tydings, Democrat, Maryland, for, with McAdoo, Democrat, California, against.

War Debts Reference In Senate Discussion Deplored in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP) — Great Britain will not be influenced to withdraw from its present commitments or any of its future undertakings in connection with European affairs as a result of the rejection by the United States Senate of adherence to the World Court, it was stated in official circles today.

These quarters, nevertheless, were still hopeful that the day will come when the United States will take a more active part in European affairs.

Keen disappointment was expressed here when the United States Senate action became known, since previous reports had indicated sentiment was favorable toward joining the international body. The fact that a minority of the Senators voted to make payment of war debts a condition for adherence was deplored by Government officials.

Uruguayan Revolt Suffers Blow With Capture of Leader

MONTIVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 30 (AP)—A major blow was struck at Uruguayan rebels seeking to overturn President Terra's two-year-old dictatorship yesterday with the arrest of Domingo Baque, president of the Nationalist Party, who assumed complete responsibility for the revolt.

As the Government warned rebels to surrender or suffer relentless pursuit, Congress gave the Terra Government sweeping power to deal with the revolt, which thus far has taken the lives of five persons.

The arrest of Señor Baque took place at Frayle Muerto while he was traveling in an automobile with several companions and brought one of the most prominent oppositionists to join the hundreds of others arrested throughout the nation. Police helped soldiers and scouting planes seek others.

The Government, meanwhile, said the condition was well in hand, with aerial patrols hunting out the insurrectionists and the entire army engaged in tracking down rebels.

Who Pays New Deal? That's Simple—You Do

(Continued from Page 1)

long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, and a check for safe deposit box rental all make the unseen federal cash register ring. Meanwhile, after school John Jr. licks his lips over a "soda" in which the chocolate sirup has paid a tax of 6 cents a gallon, and the carbonic acid gas, 4 cents a pound. Elizabeth also helps the Government with her bridge party . . . playing cards brought Uncle Sam $4,400,000 last year—enough to buy the old fellow a new dirigible!

It is easy to see that when John Doe complained about his $300 in direct taxation he hardly realized where the real burden was.

These new indirect taxes were largely originated in the 1932 Revenue Act; with Mr. Roosevelt planning to increase the national debt 25 per cent by June 30, 1936, over 1934, there is every prospect that they will continue and be increased. They are probably as much again as the direct taxes which Mr. Doe recognizes and deplores. Let us be conservative, however, and estimate that the total of both sets of taxes comes to $500.

There is still a third type of assessments so wrapped up in padding that John never realizes the tax brick that hits him. Who pays the corporation taxes, franchise taxes, imposts on insurance companies, public utilities and the like? Why, to be sure, John does! He pays them every time he enters a corner store. They play their part in the mysterious "overhead" of business.

Even Experts Are Stumped

Experts have tried to figure up this third type of doubly removed indirect taxation, but it is difficult.

John carries $15,000 insurance, for example; part of his $300 premium goes to pay the insurance company's taxes. So with the shops where John and Elizabeth spend, perhaps, $3000 of their $5000 income. Nobody knows how much of this goes to pay "overhead." One economist's guess is 20 per cent. That would mean $500-$600 a year to the $500 already computed: a total of $1000 for taxes out of a $5000 income, or $1 out of $5. No mention has been made either of inheritance, gift and estate taxes.

The tax percentage appears incredible. Possibly it is too high, and yet the National Industrial Conference Board estimated the total tax load at 20 per cent of the national income in 1932; and a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce's tax committee reached the same percentage for the national income of 1934.

At any rate, one answer seems plain:

Who pays for the cost of the New Deal?

Why, you do, to be sure.

Dramatic Setting For Court Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

and winding up for the Court, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas reviewed the arguments, and then (apparently provoked by verbal darts of Huey Long) launched into an unexpected and bitter denunciation of "unfair, unjust, unreasonable propaganda," personally naming the Rev. Charles F. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, for "inflammatory statements," and also mentioning William Randolph Hearst.

Senator Thomas D. Schall (R) of Minnesota was about to make an even more bitter rejoinder, when he was called off by other Court foes. Into this mood of tense excitement the Senate suffered one of those anti-climaxes, as it so often does in its great moments, and galleries and Senators fumed at a prolix address by Park Trammell (D) of Florida

Loud Calls for Vote

"Vote! vote!" cried Senators at length.

"The question is," said Vice-President Garner, "shall the Senate advise and consent to the resolution of adherence, as amended?

"The clerk will call the roll!"

"Mr. Adams!" bellowed the reading clerk, while the bells that ring in halls and office rooms to announce the event, jingled over the Capitol.

Supplied with long lists of Senators' names, a hundred or so journalists crouched over the tiers of seats in the press gallery checking off yeas and nays. The first nine votes were solidly for the Court, from "Adams" to "Black"; then came Senators Bone and Borah against the Court, and after that the pro-Court majority still continued to mount.

Cutting Gave Surprise

Gasps went up at some of the votes—as Bronson Cutting (R) of New Mexico broke from fellow Progressives to vote for the Court, as New England Old Guard Republican Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire and Frederick Hale of Maine did the same; and as, on the other hand, J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip, deserted the President to vote against, along with Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina and Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington.

By this time it was obvious that the pro-Court majority was not leading by the necessary two to one, and when a whole block of "nays" were recorded at the end of the alphabet the two-year fight ended.

The result was greeted with handclapping in one section of the audience; or, in the technical language of Congressional Record—"(Manifestations of applause in the galleries)."

Electric Train Sets Mark of 102 M.P.H.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—A fast gliding electric flier attained a speed of 102 miles an hour Jan. 28 in breaking all passenger train records for the round trip between Washington and Philadelphia.

Carrying passengers for the first time on the Pennsylvania Railroad's newly electrified lines between Philadelphia and Washington, the train made the trip to Philadelphia in two hours and eight minutes, almost half an hour faster than the best time of the company's crack steam trains.

On the return journey, the electric flier broke the record it had just set. It covered the 135 miles in 1 hour and 51 minutes. A brief stop was made at Baltimore.

New Deal Baffles Citizen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Madison, Iowa

AMERICA'S "average man," Ray L. Gray, Fort Madison merchant chosen eight years ago by the American Magazine, is still engaged in business but he's not sure whether because of the New Deal or in spite of it.

The New Deal is based on good intentions—Mr. Gray is certain of that. As to its practical features, and its success—Mr. Gray is not so positive of that.

"Do you think the New Deal is radical—too radical?" he was asked.

"Just what is radical and what is not?" countered the "average man." "Did you ever think of the fact that we regard as radical that which is opposed to our views? I am not so sure the New Deal is as radical as it is—what shall we say?—impractical.

"Listen to the economists, New Deal and otherwise. Not one of them will give you a concrete plan—not one of them. Why? Because they have no such plan. This goes to show our leaders are pretty much undecided about things. We are in need of a leader who knows and knows that he knows."

Mr. Gray went on to say he had changed many business tactics in the last eight years—since he was designated the "average man."

"More service—that's it," said Mr. Gray in discussing what it takes to keep business on the go today. "A suit of clothes without service is only a sale—and perhaps the last sale to that customer. People expect more service today and they have a right to it. That really is, or should be, the business man's New Deal."

Continuing, Mr. Gray observed that a helpful government is beneficial, but that business progress and achievement must be a matter of collective individual effort.

Be it said about Mr. Gray that he practices what he preaches. He really strives to make his business an institution of service—not a lot of hurrah about it—but calm, studied helpful service. By strengthening this attitude he has fared well. He faces recovery with confidence—not over-bubbling optimism—but confidence.

He thinks the real New Deal will be found to be not economic in nature, but a realization by each individual of his part in adjusting himself to true concepts of what constitute business. He thinks the catch-phrase "We do our part" must become a reality rather than a glibly expressed slogan.

The "average man" is still average, emerging from an economic chaos with confidence.

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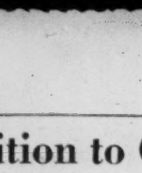

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J. J. Curry
PRESIDENT

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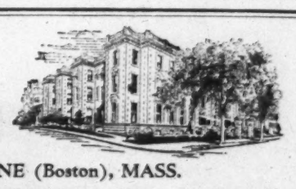

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Cotton Exports Require Imports

'Ifs' of Gold Clause Pondered

Pressure Placed on Relief Bill

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—With the World Court issue disposed of, Congress and the Administration network went ahead today with internal preoccupations: the $4,880,000,000 work relief program, Quoddy Bay, the gold clause, home loans, pay cut, and the rest of the New Deal picture.

But Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, with his realistic manner, brought the world back to Washington when with quiet phrases and figures he warned the Senate Agriculture Committee that if cotton growers expect to sell their product abroad, if manufacturers of merchandise plan for a foreign market, they must support payment not in loans, which played out in the boom decade, not in gold, which reached its apex in 1934, but ultimately in goods. "We must make up our minds to bring in larger imports," he said.

* * *

Imports to Pay for Cotton: Home truths in cotton were given the Senate Agriculture Committee today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. First he scrutinized the actual exports figures to show that American sales abroad had not declined out of proportion to other exports. Until recent months, sale of American cotton abroad was up to 83 per cent of the 1923-33 average, which was even above the figures for other commodities.

But since August, 1924, exports have been declining to about 60 per cent of the 10-year average and a major cause, according to Secretary Wallace, was that foreign mills, instead of importing, have been eating into their stocks of American cotton. Consumption of American cotton abroad fell off only 21 per cent while exports were dropping 44 per cent.

Yet the Secretary of Agriculture did not think declining markets attributable to the continuing unwillingness of the United States to pay for exports with imports. Even in 1934, American exports of goods showed a substantial increase over 1933, while imports increased very slightly. For the year as a whole, the United States shipped abroad about $500,000,000 more of merchandise than it imported.

How did foreigners pay for these imports? Imports which for a previous decade and a half they had paid for with loans? By the tremendous importation into the United States of gold, concludes Secretary Wallace. And, in a powerful conclusion, he says:

"We are approaching the end of the period when we can continue trade by stop-gap expedients. We now have to face either a contraction in our excess of exports, of which cotton makes up such an important part, or we must make up our minds to bring in larger imports in order to make possible a continued large export trade."

* * *

If: Speculation on what the Administration would do if the Supreme Court decides against it on the gold clause is mounting toward the expected court decision on next Monday, Feb. 4. The guesses—based on recent conferences between Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, follow similar lines. President Roosevelt today refused to comment on any of them except to deny flatly that he was considering adding additional justices to the Supreme bench.

Guess No. 1. (in order of generally accepted feasibility) is that the Administration could levy a special tax, like present processing taxes, on moneys collected by any creditor, equivalent to the $69 on each $100 which he would be able to collect if the gold clause were put back. The $69 would then be returned by the Government to the debtor.

Second speculation is for revaluation of the dollar at its former gold level, buying 25.8 grains of gold instead of the present 15.25. The effects of this course on the stock market are apprehended, however, even by conservatives, although they claim that its long-range effects would be no more marked in a deflationary sense than devaluation of the dollar has been in the inflationary direction.

Another guess is that the Administration could thrust a constitutional amendment swiftly through Congress, enacting authority for whatever Acts the Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional and obtaining ratification by the state Legislatures now in session. Optimists think this could be quickly done, but plenty of observers are more skeptical, believing that the Legislatures would be distinctly coy. There are various other suggestions, one being that the Federal Government should pay its obligations in gold dollars and then confiscate the gold dollars under the executive order requiring the surrender of all gold.

But still more likely is a semi-unfavorable decision of the court, under which the status of the gold clause in private bonds would be left untouched—still canceled—while in government bonds it would be revalidated by the court; but since the Government cannot be sued without its consent, the outcome would be nullification.

* * *

Pushing Relief Bill: Two types of Administration argument are being used to hasten the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill through the Senate. Neither is fundamentally very convincing to Senators, but the chances remain that party discipline will push the bill through without unusual delay.

First argument is the realistic one that present federal relief funds will last only until Feb. 10. As from that date, according to statements issuing from Federal Relief Administration offices, the aid which millions of Americans have been receiving will come to an abrupt end unless the Senate acts first. Whether some way to avoid so literal a hiatus does not exist was undisclosed. The $880,000,000 in the great work relief bill is needed for immediate disbursement.

Second line of reasoning is to calm and reassure dubious Senators—generally Democrats for the Republicans are opposed anyway—by telling them that the fund is not likely to be all spent, or at any rate within the next fiscal year.

They point out that during the first 18 or 20 months of the New Deal, when relief and emergency needs were overpowering, the nation faced economic and financial crisis, and all the special spending agencies were in their first flush, the total amount of emergency spending was about $3,837,000,000.

Since it took almost two years to spend this much during a period of need and crisis, the argument is that in the next year, while economic indexes are turning upward and business seems to improve, it will be impossible to spend $4,880,000,000.

Between the two arguments, one urging the need of celerity in passing the work relief bill through the Senate, and the second soothing doubting Senators, the Administration leaders foresee success. To their basic arguments is added the old-fashioned, practical pork barrel argument, for behind every Senator is a host of constituents, each demanding his share. Under such circumstances, the urge for economy is dampened.

* * *

Pay Cuts: Government employees scored a minor victory over President Roosevelt when the House approved restoration of the remaining 5 per cent of the federal employees' pay cut on April 1. Mr. Roosevelt had been holding out for July 1—a difference of three months in time and $22,500,00 in taxpayers' money.

House action resulted from differences in the deficiency bill as passed by Senate and House. The House had passed the original Administration bill, but the Senate had amended it to carry the April 1 restoration. A motion to instruct House conferees to accept the Senate amendment carried.

Administration leaders made an unsuccessful attempt to have the bill sent to conference without instruction, so they would bargain with Senate conferees for full restoration only to employees receiving less than $2500. But economy has never been popular in the House and is less so today than before. The 5 per cent goes back to April 1, Mr. Roosevelt to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * *

HOLC Relents: The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which at one time was scheduled for liquidation on the ground that the mortgage emergency had been met, was taking down the blinds and opening its doors preparatory to a resumption of business.

While Chairman John E. Fahey was consulting with House Banking and Currency Committee members on a new authorization of $1,125,000,000, it was learned that new applications from distressed home owners will be received and considered.

This is a reversal of a decision last fall to refuse any more applications on the ground that the number already on file and waiting approval would use up all available funds. Actually it was felt at that time that distress conditions had been taken care of and that it was time to withdraw from the money-lending field.

Subsequently, however, enormous pressure has been put both on Congress and on the Administration to open up the doors of the HOLC once more. The request for an additional $1,125,000,000 beyond the original $3,000,000,000 was the initial response to the pressure. With Congress favorable to the extended lending authorization, its officials prepared to let down the bars to new applications.

* * *

Odd Senate Bed-Fellows: The anti-World Court vote in the Senate produced an odd alliance of Old Guard conservatives and western progressives. Of the 14 Republicans voting against the measure six were progressives while Senators La Follette and Shipstead (each nominally of an independent party) joined the list. Allied with this so-called "liberal" group were such stanch conservatives as Senators L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, Hastings and Townsend of Delaware, and Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island. Of Democrats who deserted Mr. Roosevelt to vote against the Court, two were from Massachusetts, Senators Walsh and Coolidge.

A Senator with whom one may sympathize is William H. Dieterich (D)., of Illinois, who voted for the Court. Even J. Hamilton Lewis, (D) from the same state and party whip, did not have the hardihood to take such a step. What the combined Chicago Tribune and Mr. Hearst's midwestern papers will say about Mr. Dieterich one dislikes to think! However, he does not come up for re-election until 1938, and that is a long time, even for newspaper readers.

* * *

"Quoddy": It appears to be a certainty now that another of the government power "yardsticks" will be established in the northeastern bay familiarly known as "Quoddy."

After a visit to President Roosevelt, who maintains a summer home at Campobello Island close by the proposed site of the project, Gov. Louis J. Brann, Governor of Maine, expressed assurance that the Government would soon tentatively approve the $30,000,000 experiment.

The understanding is that the Federal Government will supply the funds and build the dams and power-generating plants, but will lease the finished project to the State to operate. In this way, the Public Works Administration hopes to shift responsibility to the State for making the power project self-liquidating.

Designer of the novel tide-harnessing plant is Dexter Cooper, who has worked untiringly to get government funds almost since the first day the Public Works Administration was created. He has been turned away again and again by government replies that it is doubtful whether there is a market for enough power up in the northeast corner of the United States to make the plant pay for itself. Now it looks as if victory is in sight for Mr. Cooper. He is the brother of Hugh L. Cooper, hydraulic engineer who has designed works in the United States, Canada, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Russia and Egypt.

The Maine Legislature is expected to pass legislation in the near future establishing a "Quoddy" authority to operate the plant. Indications are that "Quoddy" may be one of the first projects authorized under the $4,000,000,000 work-relief fund Congress is expected to grant the President for development of natural resources.

Ace Trumpeter

Robert De Hart
Pueblo,Colo., Youth Has Been Made Member of Unied States Marine Band

Capt. Taylor Bronson, leader of the band, invited the boy—he is only 18—to Washington after reading notices of him winning several national and regional music contests. After hearing him play he offered a four-year contract which was accepted. The boy will continue his musical education and also attend a Washington university during his band service.

Anti-Long 'Army' Awaits Decision On Federal Law

Message Sent Secretary of War on Question of Troop Clash

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 30 (AP)—Louisiana citizens who have shouldered arms against Senator Huey P. Long's dictatorship today awaited word from Washington whether their uprising involved conflict with the Federal Government.

From one of the Feliciana parishes, where anti-Long citizens have for days expected the state militia to move against them, a former district judge wired Secretary of War Dern to learn his attitude toward the possibility of a civilian clash with Senator Long's troopers.

Sees Threat of Revolt

It was announced by A. D. St. Amant, a member of the Liberty League, an organization affiliated with the Square Deal Association of Louisiana, a citizens' body arrayed against Senator Long, that former Judge Charles F. Kilbourne of East Feliciana Parish had put the question up to the Secretary of War.

At the same time, over in West Feliciana, State Representative George W. Lester, an anti-Long legislator, said he doubted that Louisiana citizens were "going to stand for any more tightening of the thumbscrews without revolt."

Mr. Lester asserted that Senator Long was "attempting to get hold of everything he can while the getting is good."

Telegraphs to Dern

Judge Kilbourne, it was announced, sent Secretary Dern the following telegram:

"Citizens of Louisiana driven to revolt by intolerable tyranny of Long's assuming the powers of dictator. May come to conflict with his directive state militia. Will this involve conflict with Federal Government?"

In Washington, while his national guardsmen patrolled the state capital which awaited his return to resume a "court inquiry" into a plot he charged laid to "murder" him, Senator Long laid before the Senate the names of 33 men he said had been arrested since disorder flared recently against his rule.

He said the men were employees of the Standard Oil Company, and had been arrested while "armed with shotguns defying the law."

Revolutionary Plot Ended, Mexico Says; U. S. Funds Charged

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 30 (AP)—A well-organized revolutionary movement, allegedly financed in the United States, had been apparently thwarted today by the arrest of 18 persons suspected of participating in the conspiracy. Additional arrests were expected.

The War Department said the revolt was set for February with the backing of $300,000 in American funds.

The Government said the suspects were implicated by documents which also revealed that the conspiracy had been organized in the United States.

The official announcement named as leaders of the movement Gilberto Valenzuela and Gen. Marcelo Caraveo, both in El Paso, Texas; Gen. Antonio Villarreal and Enrique Vasconcelos, cousin of Jose Vasconcelos, who was formerly a prominent political figure.

Señor Valenzuela and General Caraveo were quoted as asserting in a telegram to the newspaper Excelsior that they had no connection with the movement. Similar denials were made by the others arrested.

Mohawk Survivor Thinks Passengers Trapped Aboard Ship

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Some of the passengers who perished in the Mohawk disaster may have been trapped in an assembly room of the sinking liner, Frederick L. W. Richardson, one of the survivors, declared today.

Mr. Richardson, a Boston architect, testified at an unscheduled hearing of the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service's inquiry into the collision last Thursday night off the Jersey coast between the Ward liner and the freighter Talisman. Forty-five persons were lost.

Tired of waiting in the cold while members of the doomed vessel's crew were chopping lifeboats loose from their ice-incrusted davits, a group of passengers, Mr. Richardson said, entered an assembly room in the aft section of the Mohawk to get warm. They were apparently trapped in the room by the listing of the swiftly sinking ship, he said.

The inquiry was indefinitely postponed at midafternoon to await the testimony of several Mohawk sailors who are still in the hospital.

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Swiss Winter Resorts Boom As British and Other Purses Return to Handsomer Girths

Eighty Centers Feel Revived Influx of Sports Enthusiasts—Racing Events Drawing World Skiers —Horse-Jumping Featured at Gstaad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MURREN, Switz.—The new year has slithered in lightheartedly up here in Switzerland's sparkling snowfields.

There is evidence at many of the 80 or so resorts of a relaxing of the economic stranglehold which has kept numerous winter sports enthusiasts at home for the past year or two. Happy throngs are again filling trains bound for the Alps.

British men and women head the rush back to ski slopes, ice rinks and tobaggon runs. For these activities have risen in a decade to a high place in the ranking of their favorite sports.

Britain has no adequate snowfields of its own. And so, when the nation found itself in dire financial straits in 1931 and appealed to its holiday-makers to stay at home, skis and skates were put sorrowfully away. The respite, however, has sharpened the enthusiasm of the sportsmen—if not the edges of their skis and skates.

Scots Taught Curling

Gay "Ach Aye's" of Scottish curlers are once more mingling freely with Swiss yodellings. Glengarries mix with berets, and tartan mufflers add variety to the jazz scarves. Altogether there is a welcome international air on these gay mountain tops.

It was Scotland, in fact, which taught the Swiss curling, or, "The Roaring Game" as it is to the enthusiasts, or "Bowls on the Ice" to the uninitiated. Wielding the stone is sometimes regarded as a veterans' pastime and is therefore mentioned last in lists of winter sports.

But one soon realizes the strenuousness of the occupation after watching the teams at work, sweeping the oncoming stone and shouting at each other such instructions as "crack an egg on it," "draw to the lid," and "lay a guard." They achieve it all very successfully—whatever it means.

Enthusiasm is tremendous. This seems strange to those who prefer to hurtle down mountain sides or sweep and gyrate round the rinks. But curling fans declare that the fascination of being able to control the flat round block of granite and make it "curl" around an opposing stone is irresistible.

Racing Events

The actions on the skiing slopes and skating rinks are more understandable. One is either upright or horizontal. If stretched or crumpled on the snow the idea is to get up—not so easy as it sounds. If speeding along vertically, it won't be long before one is also endeavoring to rise. At least so it all seems to the beginner.

Meantime the experts are discussing the many important racing and jumping events that are being staged this winter.

British skiers have been largely responsible for the development of down-hill racing. They broke away from the Scandinavian precedent of racing up hill and down dale. They have popularized the "slalom," a race down a slope marked at intervals with flags to test control and turning. Both these forms of racing have now found their way into the Olympic Games program.

The most influential British ski club is the Kandahar. Its association seems more with torrid heat than snow, for its founder was Lord Roberts, British Field Marshal who captured the town of Kandahar in Afghanistan. Many of the world's greatest skiers are to compete.

For those who prefer not to indulge in the more strenuous pursuits on snow and ice, there are many forms of entertainment. At Gstaad, for instance, there are horse-jumping contests and races. The flower of Swiss horsemanship will again meet at Gstaad on Feb. 9 and 10. Among them are officers who have taken part in horse shows in London, Dublin and other great international races. Crack ski runners with thoroughbreds will compete in the ski-kjöring races.

The course is about one kilometer long, with two bends and a special part reserved for jumping on one side. The snow is first removed down to within five centimeters of the ground and is then beaten firm and made into a faultless track on which the horses are said to feel as at home as on grass.

Sunshine on Swiss Snows and the Zest of Flying Skis

© Keystone **Winter-Time Is Sports-Time in Switzerland** The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Beginners Tracing Weird Patterns Behind Their Ski Instructor. Lower—Ski-kjöring at St. Moritz.

Reich Establishes Supremacy of State

(Continued from Page 1)

latures but are responsible only to Der Führer himself.

Any vestige of former realization of authority now disappears from Germany and instead is substituted a strong centralization. The new division of Germany into 20 "gaue" or districts, based on geographical, ethnographical, economic considerations, which is expected to follow soon, will then complete the framework of the Third Reich.

Drive to Aid Needy

Relief rather than festivity is the keynote of today as the second anniversary of Adolf Hitler's appointment as German Reich Chancellor.

Public buildings and streets are beflagged but there is no general holiday. In factories and workshops short addresses were delivered by a chosen worker on the "significance of January Thirtieth to the creative worker," followed by special reference to Saar workers and the recent plebiscite. Fifty thousand such meetings are being held throughout Germany, it is declared.

A total of 20,000,000 marks is being distributed to the poor in vouchers for food and coal as an example of the National Socialist motto, "Socialism of Deeds Not Words."

It is now possible to give some idea of the political formation of the Third Reich, "the framework in which German history for the next 1000 years is to be enacted."

New Organization

The first head of this new Reich is Adolf Hitler, Head of the state for life, Leader of the National Socialist Party, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich's Forces, First Minister—with power to appoint or dismiss all other ministers at will—with absolute rights which constitutionally cannot be shaken by any power in the land. Then come the ministers and the Reichsstatthalter, directly responsible to him, and whose basic duty it is to carry out the will of Der Führer, interpreting his laws and desires to the people, and, in turn, keeping him in touch with current events. Behind these two factors stands the great bureaucratic machine of state and party officials serving the same end.

As expression of the new type of "democracy" understood by the National Socialist, the institutions of the Reichstag and of the plebiscite will be continued. But both of these are here *not* for the purpose of deciding whether the Leader should adopt a certain course, but of approving what he, through his ministers or other officials, has already done.

The New German Reich

Thus the present fundamental alterations in the constitution have never been discussed in detail by the Reichstag; this assembly has simply unquestioningly extended the powers of the executive to complete what the executive has been working out unhindered for months past. In the same way, the plebiscite of Nov. 12, 1933, was a recourse to the people after the event—after Germany had withdrawn from the League of Nations. Since both these institutions, the Reichstag and the plebiscite cannot initiate legislation, their negative or affirmative opinions need not affect the will of the Leader, should he desire to ignore them.

Right of Franchise

"General, equal, direct and secret election for the Reichstag, for both sexes of German citizens will continue valid," according to a recent statement by the Minister of the Interior. Whether, however, the German Jews will continue to have the active electoral right appears to be as yet undecided, since Dr. Frick adds "According to the principles of the National Socialist Party as laid down in 1920 only Germans should be citizens of the German Reich; those only are German who are of German blood."

The disappearance of the former 17 German states and the creation of the 20 new "Reichsgaue" is but the culmination of a policy which has been consistently followed by the present Government from the beginning.

Action Unhurried

All legislation for the past two years has been directed toward this end. Some may have expected that the National Socialists would have suddenly swept away the Weimar Constitution of Aug. 11, 1919, and substituted a new one. Instead, in view of the complications, they chose to work more slowly. But for all this, the clear line of policy is easily traceable.

Its aim has been the antithesis of the former Liberalism which stood for the rights of the individual over and against the state. It has been to fashion a constitution in which "a strong government could guarantee that unhindered by the wishes of individual persons, groups, classes, "estates," (staende) parties and parliaments, its constructive work could proceed."

Series of Steps

The legal steps to this new constitution may be noted. The first of these was the so-called "'Empowering Act" of March 23, 1933, which ended parliamentarism—as understood in democratic countries—and for the first time acknowledged legally the leadership principle. The application of this law to the German state came in a "uniformity law" (Gleichschaltungsgesetz), eight days later, when the state parliaments (Landtage) and other local autonomous representative assemblies lost their powers to the state government executives. Then, having transferred authority to the state executives, the next thing was to take it away from them and hand it over to the Reich. Therefore, by the law of April 7, 1933, a Reichsstatthalter was appointed in each of the 17 states, who was not a state official but a Reich official (being appointed by the Reich President on the proposal of the Reich Chancellor), and who exercised the functions of the state executives, such as appointment and dismissal of the head of the state government, dissolution of the state parliaments, preparation and publication of state laws, etc. The Reichsstatthalter was the representative of the new centralized authority, laying the foundation of the National Socialist Reich. Henceforth, the German Reich ceased to be a Bundesstaat or federal state, in which the Reich had only such rights as were expressly laid down in the constitution. It now assumed absolute power, and the individual states only had such rights as were delegated to them by the Reich.

"Popular Sanction"

Complete absorption of the states in the Reich, in a constitutional sense, came Jan. 30, 1934, with the "Law for the Reconstruction of the Reich." The result of the plebiscite in the previous November was interpreted by Herr Hitler as popular sanction of this policy. Hitherto, also Germans had been citizens not of the Reich but of their individual states, such as Prussia and Württemberg, but on Feb. 5, last year, Reich citizenship was established for all Germans. Nine days later the Reichsrat, which had long been superfluous, was abolished by simple decree.

Herr Hitler's power was made supreme in the state, when on Aug. 1, 1934, he became Staatsoberhaupt and a 90 per cent plebiscite sanctioned this action 19 days later.

Centralization of the administration in the Reich ministries has also proceeded apace. Today, finance, justice, education, etc., have passed out of the control of the various state ministries to those of the Reich. The only exception is that of the Finance Ministry of Prussia, which still functions independently, but it is only a matter of time before this also disappears.

Liquidation of Old States

Even the face of political Germany will now be changed. The states will cease to function as entities. This was foreshadowed by Herr Hitler at the Party Conference in September, 1933, when he said that "the National Socialist movement is not the conservator of the states of the past, but their liquidator in favor of the Reich of the future." These new districts will not, like the states, be the result of centuries of dynastic development, but will be formed according to geographical, ethnographical and economic developments as are considered best for the welfare of the nation and the Reich. There will be about 20 territories, each with 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 inhabitants . . . which with their leaders will serve the Reich Government, executing its will to the remotest village, according to the official announcements.

Symbolical of the disappearance of the "Main Line" generally accepted as separating North from South Germany in a political sense—the National Socialist Teachers' Association is building its "House of German Education" at Bayreuth, across the River Main itself. (The "Main Line" corresponds to what the Mason-Dixon Line was to Americans of a previous generation.)

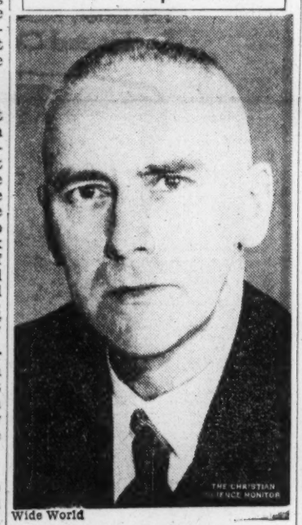
The New German Reich

This is the framework. It will take years to fill it in. But the unitary German state has come into being. Undoubtedly, something will be lost in the disappearance of states like Bavaria and Württemberg with their century-old tradition, their own state and cultural entities. But much more will be gained in the wider national unity now being erected.

What of Prussia, many will ask? Prussia, though comprising two thirds of all Germany, will also be absorbed like the other states. But in the realm of ideas, it is more probable that the Reich will be absorbed by Prussia.

The ideal for which Bismarck, the German Liberals of 1871 and the Social Democrats strove has now been given tangible form. The National Socialists have succeeded because the history of the past two decades in particular, made the German people ready for this strengthening of national unity—the realization of the idea of the Reich.

New Map-Maker



Wide World

Wilhelm Frick

Minister of the Interior of Germany's Cabinet

Lancashire Shows Big Trade Loss In Chinese Markets

Sudden Drop in Sales of Cotton Goods Dates From 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Lancashire's enormous loss from China's decreased buying of cotton goods is shown in the annual report of the China and Far East section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

In 1930 exports of cotton piece goods to China amounted to 61,400,000 square yards. In 1931 this figure had risen to 80,800,000 square yards, and the following year it had further increased to 125,400,000 square yards. There was a drop to 52,300,000 square yards in 1933 and in the first 11 months of 1934 the figures only reached 18,800,000 square yards.

Exports of cotton yarn to the same country rose from 7,649,700 pounds in 1931 to 10,341,600 pounds in the following year, but dropped to 1,890,400 pounds in 1933. In the first 11 months of 1934 they reached 2,021,900 pounds.

Referring to the "very limited market" Lancashire goods are now finding in the Netherlands Indies, the report says that the greatest concern is felt at the present state of affairs. During the 11 months ended November, 1934, the total exports of all classes of United Kingdom cotton piece goods amounted to 13,300,000 square yards, compared with 120,200,000 in 1929, 70,400,000 in 1930 and 39,000,000 in 1931.

Four Classes on Railroads

Both railroads and street cars in French Indo China have four classes of service with Europeans permitted to ride first, second and third but not fourth class, which is reserved for natives.

Raising School Age Costly for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Expenditure of £2,000,000 a year on children's allowances to poor parents for the maintenance of children kept at school longer than the present period, is advocated by Mr. John Jewkes, director of the economic research department of Manchester University, in an article on juvenile employment and the raising of the school-leaving age, published in the Liverpool Quarterly of the Liverpool Council of Social Service.

"Very large sums," he points out, "are being devoted both by the state and by private agencies to the valuable work of saving something from the wreckage created by unemployment among adults.

"Yet the one direct and simple method of creating more purposeful leisure in the community, that of lengthening the period of education for the young, is evaded or ignored," according to Mr. Jewkes.

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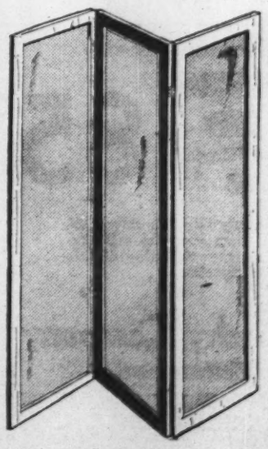
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'For Homes of Taste'

ONE of the unending joys of going to the library to look for something is finding something one is not looking for. This happened when I went hunting for information about early Victorian architecture and bagged a quaint little book, called "Rustic Adornments for Homes of Taste, and Recreations for Town Folk, in the Study and Imitation of Nature."

The author is Shirley Hibberd of Tottenham, who, the title page informs us, also wrote "Brambles and Bay Leaves," "The Town Garden," etc., etc. The date of this, the second, edition is 1857.

Mr. Hibberd's book has proved to be a source of great delight. I say *Mr.* Hibberd, though well aware that Shirley is sometimes a name of feminine gender, and though I was inescapably aware of a certain ladylike floweriness of style and susceptibility to feeling. The author in time settled my doubts as to the proper term of address by referring to his wife.

The very frontispiece is a delight. It shows an aquarium, resting on an ornate table and surmounted by what I think is a porpoise standing on its head and spouting a tri-formed fountain. Opposite this work of art is the title page, lavishly decorated in color with as many of the "adornments for homes of taste" as could be crowded into the picture, which represents a drawing-room opening upon a terraced garden. The items include another aquarium surmounted by a Wardian case, a fernery, a vase and an urn festooned with flowers, a parrot, a few books, a row of jars along the edge of the terrace, a fountain, a summer-house, an aviary, trellised roses, garden seats, and a grapevine. The full-page illustrations are signed, "G. Voyez, del."

* * *

MR. HIBBERD'S PREFACE to his first edition, repeated here, takes a high moral ground. "Whatever serves to heighten the enjoyments of home, and add fresh graces to the domestic hearth, must be worthy of encouragement and culture," he avers. "An eminent author has called this the Age of Veneer, and another dignifies it with the title of the Age of Fustian. I shall take the privilege afforded me in this preface to call it the Age of Toys. We have nearly exhausted the means of morbid excitement, and are growing simpler, because purer, in our tastes. . . . The mark of our progress is seen in our love for toys, plant cases, bird and bee houses, fish tanks, and garden ornaments—" The author justifies his book by declaring that "our pleasures and pursuits have as powerful an influence on our national character as the precepts of sages at our seats of learning; and the simple toys that afford recreation for our hours of leisure may prove worthy advocates of morality and religion."

The Home of Taste, we are assured, is a Home of Virtue, of Mental Discipline, of Moral Worth, Domestic Affection, and Religious Aspiration. With many other observations of a similar nature, and with elevated quotations from the poets, the author has made his chapters on aquaria, plant cases, apiaries and aviaries, rockeries, "wildernesses," pleasure gardens, and garden furniture a highly edifying book.

* * *

THE FIRST GLANCE at the table of contents shows the reader that "rustic adornments" are not rustic in the sense we most commonly associate with the word. Mr. Hibberd is not fond of chairs, tables, benches, and plant stands made of wood with the bark on, or of any other variety of untrimmed garden furniture. He likes "nature in full dress," and by rustic adornments he really means those that have their origin or their inspiration in the outdoor world—the pleasures of the garden, the tending of pets, the collecting of specimens.

The first of Mr. Hibberd's "advocates of morality and religion" to be described is an aquarium. The Naiades, he tells his readers, need no longer dwell in forests alone, dipping their white feet in streams haunted only by the robin and the humble bee, but—presumably in the form of several kinds of little fish—may sport in gay drawing-rooms.

We learn many interesting facts—that a Dr. Johnston, about 1842, constructed the first successful marine aquarium; that a Mrs. Thynne discovered how to keep the sea water fresh for her collection by having it poured backwards and forwards in front of an open window for three-quarters of an hour, by an obliging handmaid who became quite fond of the task. We read that there are many respectable manufacturers engaged in the construction of fish tanks, and we are left to wonder if any *un*respectable persons were so engaged. Fishy friends, says Mr. Hibberd, have endearing qualities, recognizing voices and features, and are "as tameable as dogs, artful as foxes, amiable as doves"—and give daily evidence of their sympthy with at least some of our human sentiments.

Another form of adornment is Wardian cases. These were greenhouses on a tiny scale suitable for a parlor table. The illustrator has given some pretty and graceful representations of these glass cases, filled with ferns, vines, and flowering plants. Wardian cases were invented by Mr. Ward (first name not given), "a genuine naturalist, a persevering man of science, a friend to the poor and needy, in fact, a gentleman and a Christian."

* * *

ALSO THERE ARE aviaries. When Mr. Hibberd writes about these, he is moving in a world of elegance that he much admires. Aviaries in themselves ought to be ornamental objects, with stained glass, wood carving, bronze and filigree work, statuary, and ornamental domes filled with vines to add to their attractiveness. The one Mr. Voyez has pictured seems to have a series of large blue bows that join the octagonal sides of the structure to the roof. At the base are nests of carved wood, each set against a background of cat-tails, and the top is surmounted by a lifelike falcon.

For smaller collections of birds there are fairy bird cages, gorgeous affairs of glass, with glittering domes and prismatic fringes, perches of Bohemian ruby glass, and swings of crystal and malachite. "It is perhaps difficult to say which is the happier (with such a cage)—the bird or his mistress."

In sober truth, Mr. Hibberd must have been a man of wide observation and knowledge in several fields. Birds and flowers, all manner of small sea creatures, bees and their care, the practical construction of garden accessories, are only a few of the subjects concerning which he is able to give detailed information. He knows something about books, too, and has made a good, though conservative, selection for his "grotto"—Jean Paul Richter, Tennyson, Keats, Browning, Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare. Then he branches out a little and adds the books I think he really liked—"Undine," Crignelle's "Le Morvan," Victor Hugo's poems, and a few Danish and German poets—Oehlenschläger, Körner, and Goethe—with all the good English books of natural history from Ray to Jesse, "and Gilbert White should smile upon them all."

We can forgive Mr. Hibberd the blue bows he permitted his illustrator to put on the aviary, for the sake of that tribute to the nature lover of Selborne.

* * *

BEING A PRODUCT of his times, our author likes ornamentation. Objects destitute of design annoy him. Again and again he declares that a garden is an artificial contrivance and that, the more lavish the adornments, the more there is to please the eye.

Also, as a product of his times, Mr. Hibberd treats the fair sex with patronizing deference. Lady collectors of fish and seaweeds will, of course, dispense with boots and depend on the help of some gallant gentleman. On the other hand, ladies are advised to go in for bee culture—"Will our blue-eyed, our auburn-tressed, dark-ringleted, cherry-lipped, noble-minded 'Women of England' steal one hour a day from Potichomanie, Diaphanie, and the knitting of superfluous antimacassars, and give it to the bee?"

I like to imagine one of the fair creatures of Dickens or Thackeray or Trollope, one of those "angels" or "little women," rapt in this book and carefully studying it, as Esther Summerson, for example, might have studied it for the embellishment of her pretty little Bleak House. Even they, however, could not have enjoyed it with as many complex feelings of pleasure as I did.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
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Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
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Publishers of
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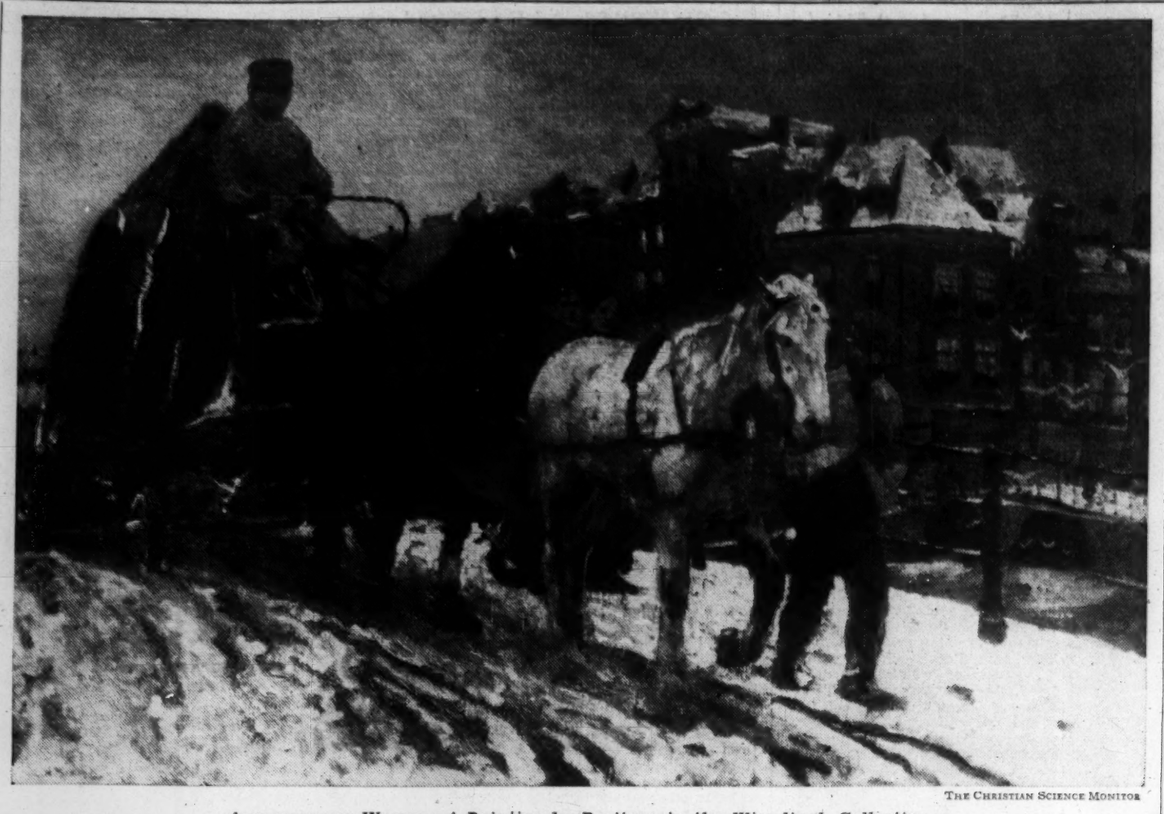

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM IN WINTER: *A Painting by Breitner in the Wisselingh Collection*

HORSES and the city of Amsterdam are George Henrik Breitner's favorite subjects, sharing the foremost place in his works.

Breitner uses horses to accentuate the typical features of the capital. Whoever noticed how steep the old bridges over the canals were, until he saw these sturdy horses straining under their heavy loads? We are more conscious of the bustle of everyday life in the clatter of horse's hoofs than in the monotonous hum of motor-engines. No one has depicted the life and daily toil of Amsterdam so ably as Breitner.

Breitner was not an Amsterdammer by birth, but in his native town of Rotterdam he became familiar in early childhood with horses, carts and boats; it only needed Amsterdam as a background to inspire him. From 1886 onwards Amsterdam appeared in his works, painted at all hours of the day or night, bathed in sunshine or smothered in mist and rain.

In this picture, from the Wisselingh collection at Amsterdam, we see the town under a gray sky heavy with snow. Snow lies in the streets and covers the roofs of the buildings. The thick carpet in the roadway has been churned into slush by the passing of many wheels. The whole air seems to shiver with cold, so that we, too, become conscious of the chilly dampness.

Such is Amsterdam, as depicted in the cheerless gloom of an early winter morning. But the picture itself is not quite comfortless. How fine the snow looks on the roofs! How it outlines the axles of the wheels of the dray! The contours of the houses and windows, the parapets of the bridges are marked off in thick, fluffy white lines. Even then, when the capital seems to loom most uninviting, Breitner knows how to bring out its beauty.

A Judge of Donkeys

ANOTHER dear friend of mine was the second Duke of Wellington, of whom I have already spoken as possessing very great mental capacity, which, alas! he never troubled to put to any particular use. Brilliant, witty and of a most original turn of mind, I look back upon the "old Duke" as we used to call him, with feeling of affectionate remembrance. A man who rather shrunk from mixing with the outside world, to his friends he was a most delightful companion, retaining his love of fun to the very end of his life. . . .

In dress the Duke was eccentric to a degree, wearing as a rule an old soft felt hat and an aged cloak of the sort once known as a "roquelaure," a huge cape of black cloth, and this, combined with his goggles, made him a figure of a very noticeable and eccentric kind.

He kept a flock of cashmere goats at Strathfieldsaye, and had their hair made into stuff for coats and cloaks; this he would give to his friends, but I must confess that the coat I had made of it was so stiff that it really could not be worn—one might as well have put on a coat of stout cardboard.

Being much interested in animals, he once insisted on driving me down to the Crystal Palace, where a donkey show was being held. On our arrival there nothing would prevent him from walking on the special piece of ground marked out "For Judges Only." At first I accompanied him in this illegal perambulation, but seeing a good deal of whispering and flutter amongst the officials, I told him that we really had no right to be there, and had better withdraw before we were ordered off. The old Duke, however, would not listen to me, saying it was all nonsense, and that for his part he should remain where he was; if I was afraid, I had better leave him and see what would happen, and accordingly I abandoned the sacred spot, amidst his bitter taunts of cowardice. He continued to stroll about as before, when presently an official approached him and said, "Sir, may I ask, are you a judge?" "A judge of what?" thundered the Duke. "Of donkeys," came the reply. "Certainly I am, and (looking hard at the man) a very good one too; leave me alone." Very much abashed the man slunk back to his fellows, and another consultation ensued. Eventually someone recognized the identity of the eccentric stranger, who, indeed, presented a figure, once seen, difficult to forget, and the committee of management sent to him to say that they would esteem it an honour if he would consent to act as one of the judges. To this he willingly assented, and having now obtained a legal right to perambulate the reserved space, he came to me and told me of the complete success of his tactics, about which he was hugely delighted.

I shall never forget an excursion I once made with him from my little place in Sussex, where he was staying for a few days. A bee show was taking place some two or three miles away, and the Duke, who was very much interested in hives at that time, was most anxious to go when he heard of it. I had brought no horses or carriages down, so what was to be done, no flys being obtainable in that district at that time? He fussed about and declared that he would find a conveyance if I would leave it to him, which I did. Eventually a farm cart was discovered, and in that he insisted on going, seated on a chair, with me on another, and the driver sitting far back on a plank, with the reins between us. I don't suppose such a queer-looking party had ever been seen in the Sussex lanes before, or ever will be again. We created something of a sensation on arriving at the show, but the Duke was perfectly delighted, and vowed that the cart was as good a conveyance as any carriage.—From "The Reminiscences of Lady Dorothy Nevill." Edited by her son, RALPH NEVILL. (New York: Dutton.)

Saratoga a Century Ago

CONGRESS HALL has for many years held the palm of fashion among the rival hotels of Saratoga. It is an immense wooden caravanserai, with no pretensions to architecture. . . . The traveller passes from the magnificent promise of the outside, to a chamber ten feet by four, situated in a remote gallery, visited once a day by the "boots" and the chambermaid. His bed, chair, and washstand, resemble those articles as seen in penitentiaries. The arrangements of the house are, of necessity, entirely gregarious. A bell rings at half-past seven in the morning, at which every one who intends to breakfast, *must* get up; another bell at eight, to the call of which, if he prefers hot omelette to cold, he must be punctual. Dinner and tea exact the same promptitude; and the latter, which in other countries is a thing of no circumstance or importance, becomes, where you dine at two, a meal not willingly missed. "Tea" is at six or half-past, and consists of cold meats, hot rolls, Indian cakes, all other kinds of cakes, all kinds of berries, pies, sweetmeats, and jellies, coffee and tea. This is not a matter to be slighted after a fast of four hours; and home hurry beaux and belles from their abbreviated drives, with a loss of sentiment and sunset, and with profit to the keepers of stables, who let their horses "by the afternoon."

After tea, the gentlemen who dressed for dinner and "undressed" for their drive, dress once more for the evening, and the spacious Colonnade is thronged with the five hundred guests of the house, who pace to and fro for an hour, or, if it is a ball night, till the black band have made an orchestra of the tables in the dining-room, and struck up "Hail, Columbia!" . . . The black musicians "vex their instruments," and keep time with their heads and heels, as if all their extremities had been hired; and the beaux lead out their partners to take the air on the Colonnade.

Congress Hall is built very near the principal Spring, which was first discovered by the tracks of the deer who frequented it so much as to wear paths to it from the surrounding woods. It formerly rose in the bed of a small brook, but it is now hid under the floor of an open colonnade, and discharges nearly a gallon a minute. A busy varlet, with a capital of a hooked stick and two tin tumblers, drives a thriving trade here, fishing up the sparkling waters at a cent a glass for all comers.—WILLIAM BARTLETT, in "American Scenery." (1838.)

Marketplace in Sunlight

ON SHINING CLIFFS behind the town
The southern sunlight spatters down,
Upon the pavement of the square
Reflected fires burn and glare.
Heaven is in an awning's shade:
In lilac shadows colors fade
And softly merge in dimmer light.
A peasant leads along the white
Hot road an ordered line of mules;
By looser geometric rules
The natives pass between the heat
And all their figures glow and meet
Till scarlet blouse, blue skirt, are one
Beneath a high, electric sun.

KATHERINE WOODRUFF CABLE

Descent of the Rapids

NORTHWARD HO! We are on our way up country to shoot the rapids of the Ulea River in a tar boat. . . .

The early morning finds us at the steamer ready for breakfast on board. There are a lot of passengers for so small a vessel, forty or fifty altogether, among which are the members of a choral society whose director has been in America in a similar occupation. After breakfast we find places on the cabin roof and, sheltered from the wind, contentedly bask in the clear, warm August sun. Out over the sparkling waters of the lake we steam, the choral society enlivening the journey with songs that are familiar to Finnish ears. Before noon we reach Vaala and step into the tar boats, moored in a row alongside the dock, for our journey down the rapids.

Forests of pine to the north and west exuding their precious sap brought these staunch river craft into being. In the days, not so long past, before the railroad had stretched its sinuous length to tidewater, the river formed the only means of transport, and for decades countless moulds of tar, loaded on these sturdy boats, made the descent of the rapids, and thence to the markets of the world. With the advent of the railroad the shipments of tar were transferred to the less adventurous route, but, thanks to the Finland Tourist Society, modern transportation has not been allowed to rob the traveler of one of the most novel and exciting river trips in Europe.

Without loss of time we are assigned our places and almost before we know it we are in the turbulent waters of the upper rapids and the descent begins. In each boat there are sixteen passengers sitting two abreast. A bow oarsman and a steersman manipulate the craft with marvelous dexterity. These men are licensed pilots who know every foot of the treacherous river, navigators old in the service, veterans of the time when no other means of transport existed.

The first ripple of the falling river seizes us and draws us inexorably into the vortex of the augmenting current; the water runs swiftly now and, falling rapidly, is lashed into great tumbling waves; we run straight for a reef in midstream, but when we expect disaster a skillful turn of the stern oar alters our course and we miss it by a yard; on we rush with mad momentum through the boiling waters, keeping in the channel the current of which, like a tidal wave, hurtles with irresistible force along the stone bank of the stream we miss by inches. Marvelous control! No one seems nervous, the sheer skill of the navigators instills confidence and the excitement is all-absorbing. Now into the chaos at the foot of the cascade we challenge the fury of water that dashes six feet in the air. . . . We shrink from the drenching that we are bound to get. Foolish anxiety! We skim the surface with amazing buoyancy and only the faintest spray reaches us. With a sigh of mingled pleasure and relief we coast at last into swirling eddys of velvety smooth water. We've been half an hour in the rapids; it has seemed like five minutes. We make our way toward the shore where a motor boat waits to take us in tow to the next rapid and we glide along in serpentine formation, one river boat hitched to the other.—From "Finland and Its People," by ROBERT MEDILL. (New York: McBride.)

Gentleness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENTLENESS as a winsome quality cannot be too highly praised, nor too assiduously cultivated. Often in accepting the thought of lineage, gentility, good manners, and breeding in connection with gentlefolk, we lose sight of the quality of gentleness which is a prime requisite for all. Dictionaries give kindness, tenderness, docility, tranquillity, refinement, and soft manner as synonyms for gentleness, and harshness, severity, violence, contention, coarseness, vehemence, and loud manner as antonyms. Gentleness is that divine quality inspiring the soft answer which turns wrath away. Gentleness is akin to mercy, the exercise of which obtains mercy in return; and it walks hand in hand with the meekness which inherits the earth.

Gentleness characterized the Saviour, Christ Jesus. He who was scathing in his rebuke of evil yet was tender and compassionate to individuals, meek and humble in exercising his mighty power to heal, and even to still a storm at sea, keeping his poise under the most trying circumstances. His words, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me," were a gentle rebuke to his disciples who murmured against those who brought children to him. With what penetrating gentleness did he rebuke Simon, the Pharisee, in a parable, when Simon disapproved of the woman who anointed Jesus' feet with the costly ointment! Only the gentle touch of infinite Love reflected by him could have healed the ear of the servant of the high priest, which Peter had cut off in his belligerent defense of the Master. And only inherent gentleness could have prompted Jesus' tender prayer for his persecutors while he was on the cross.

Paul recognized and emulated the gentleness of Jesus and listed gentleness among the fruits of Spirit. In writing to the Thessalonians, he said, "We were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children." After leaving Titus on the island of Crete to "set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city," he wrote to him instructing him what to teach the Cretians in order that they might become worthy citizens, saying, "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, shewing all meekness unto all men."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who in one of her hymns designated Deity as the "gentle presence" (Poems, p. 4) and referred to the Christ as "thou gentle beam of living Love" (Poems, p. 29), was herself endowed with gentleness to a marked degree. It was her deep understanding of God that enabled her to give extraordinary expression to the qualities of divine Mind. By her biographers and other writers she is usually designated as a gentlewoman of New England. Members of her household and those who received her ministrations have appreciated and praised her gentleness; and those who study her writings with a desire to draw close to God soon realize that gentleness, tranquillity, and humility begin to permeate their natures and that they gain a larger understanding and compassion.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy gives the definition of "oil" (p. 592) as, "Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." The pouring of oil to calm stormy waters has given rise to the phrase "like oil on troubled waters" as descriptive of any pacific measure. From this definition in Science and Health it may be deduced that gentleness is one of the fruits of the Spirit which acts to mollify and tranquillize perturbed states of thought. In this age of unrest, would it not be well to permit consecration to divine Principle to bring forth the Christlike gentleness which is imbued with the power of Spirit?

A poem entitled "Gentleness," which appeared in the *Intermediate Weekly*, brings out this thought:

"When would-be conquerors complain
In loud, imperious shout,
I think how gently calls the rain
That brings the flowers out,
How quietly the deepening dark
Bids countless fireflies light their spark.

"Oh, may I tune my voice and know
This power of God with me,
That hearts may burn with lovelier glow
Who keep me company
While David's words are mine to state:
'Thy gentleness hath made me great.'"

Symphony of Snow

WITHIN the room is the sound of music,
And through the window I see snow falling.
Here the violin sings its song of silver.
There the snow beats immeasurable notes of white.
Over and over the wind sighs the theme of winter.
The iced branches sound the flute notes.
The sea on the sharp rocks
Has the bell tone of great horns of brass.
In the stilled wind an icicle breaks
With the thin sound of a harp string.
The high notes of the violin
Are no more white than the snow falling.
The silver of the blown snow
Is the silver of the music's farewell.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Fledgling Cartoonist

NEAR BY the school at Woodford lived Francis Carruthers Gould—the F. C. G. of the Westminster Gazette—whose cartoons interested me still more. Gould was the greatest English political cartoonist of his time. . . .

The study of the Daily Graphic drawings in the school library had also unsuspectedly produced its effect, and I had become infatuated with the humour and power of Phil May's work in his Annuals which had recently begun to appear. I had a strong conviction that this was the sort of work I really most wanted to do, although I had no knowledge of the way to do it. I therefore wrote to Gould asking with real schoolboy assurance if he would take me as a pupil. He replied that he was too busy to help me personally, but that his son Alec, a well-known artist, would be willing to do so. Once a week, therefore, I used to journey down to Buckhurst Hill and discuss the great men of black-and-white art and turn over old illustrated papers and magazines. Very delightful evenings they were. Gould used to make me copy drawings by Abbey, Sambourne, and other masters of pen-and-ink technique and criticise my poor attempts. Occasionally, when the House of Commons was not sitting, F. C. G. himself would look in and give us the benefit of his advice.—JAMES THORPE, in "Happy Days." (London: Gerald Howe.)

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England's Strong Squash Racquets Team in New York

Brings Wolfe-Noel Cup, Which Will Be Defended at Boston Feb. 12

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The English women's squash racquets team arrived here yesterday in the Cunard-White Star liner Aquitania. With them came the Wolfe-Noel Cup which will be a stake in the international match to be played at the Harvard Club of Boston, Feb. 12. The members of the invading team are all newcomers except the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, team captain. The others arriving yesterday were: Margot Lumb, Betty Cooke, Norah Kelman, Rachel Sykes, Mrs. Ian McKechnie and Kathleen Crispe, team manager.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A strong team of English women squash racquets players will commence a month's tour in the United States Feb. 2. After a match in New York on that date against the American team which visited England in 1934, the invaders will play an international match with America's full strength in Boston for the Wolfe-Noel Cup, held by England, and will also participate in the United States championships, also in Boston; the Atlantic coast championship, and the championship of New York State.

The English squad consists of Margot Lumb, English champion in succession to the famous Susan Noel, who did not defend her title in this season's national tournament here; the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, Mrs. Ian McKechnie, Norah Kelman, Betty Cook and Rachel Sykes, with Kathleen Crispe as non-playing manager. The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke has been appointed captain.

Miss Noel's temporary retirement from "big" squash has greatly weakened England's national side, for she is in this game what Mrs. Helen Wills Moody was in lawn tennis or Kitty McKane (now Mrs. L. A. Godfree) in badminton. Although she is by no means slight in build, Miss Noel moves around the court very speedily and readily converts defense into attack by clever placements, leading up to a devastating "kill." Her feat in winning the English championship three years in succession—in 1932, 1933 and 1934—is without precedent. However, even without Miss Noel, the English side is emphatically a strong one, and, when accustomed to American courts, balls and general conditions, should be very difficult to beat.

Squash racquets is more popular among women in Britain now than it has ever been and the standard, naturally enough, is rising all the time. The game has, also, a great vogue among men, who find it unrivaled for supplying hard exercise in a short space of time. Hence the greatly increased number of courts in Britain and the fact that clubs already in existence are finding themselves overcrowded with members. It is now no longer necessary to be a member of an exclusive and expensive social club in order to get a game of squash, and with the growth of a playing public has risen a still unsatisfied demand for more public playing facilities.

'Babe' Shows Them How

Wide World — George H. Ruth — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The one and only "Babe" teaching a baseball-inclined French youngster at the Mac Jannet School, St. Cloud, France, the correct batting stance.

Shanley's Coaching Career

★ ★ ★

Congressman From Connecticut Taught Seven Sports at Hillhouse High School

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Representative James Shanley's seven-sport coaching career ended—temporarily, he hopes—less than a week before he was sworn in last January 3 as a Congressman from Connecticut. Right up until the time he left for the capital, Shanley continued coaching the Hillhouse High School ice hockey team in New Haven. His squad numbered 94 energetic youngsters.

The curly-haired lawmaker, whose black bushy eyebrows etch a broad hedge line across his slender face, has found time for years to practice law, teach and coach seven sports at Hillhouse—football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis, swimming and ice hockey.

A few seasons back he had Albie Booth, later to win renown as Yale's "Little Boy Blue," on his prep eleven. Shanley said yesterday he regards Booth as the greatest athlete he ever coached and one of the finest he ever saw.

"I've never seen a player who could relax physically, and yet not mentally, during a game as could Booth," he said.

Shanley was a Hillhouse athlete back in 1915 and played baseball there with "Jumping Joe" Dugan, once famed Yankee third baseman. Football, basketball and track were his other sports.

"I believe every player on our baseball team in 1915 either went into professional baseball or was captain of a college team," Shanley says.

As an undergraduate at Yale, Shanley was a shortstop on the Eli nine and began his long coaching régime at Hillhouse, largest of the New England prep schools.

"I found I could get my exercise in coaching and at the same time do something for the boys," Shanley said, "that's why I chose coaching over golf and tennis, and devoted several hours a day to athletics."

Shanley, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, has made a study of sports from the early Greek and Roman days and plans a book on the influence of athletics on history.

Here less than a month, Shanley already has volunteered to coach the Democratic pages for their annual baseball game with the Republican messengers of Congress.

Seeded Squash Group Reaches Round of Eight

Misses Page, Bowes and Mrs. Lamme Win in Straight Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—All of the eight seeded players advanced to the quarterfinal round in the fifth annual invitation squash racquets tournament of the Junior League here yesterday. The first three seeded contestants — Anne Page (No. 1), Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. (No. 2) and Cecile Bowes (No. 3)—won their second-and third-round matches in straight games.

Miss Page, holder of the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania titles, stroked her way through a 67-point second-round match with Mrs. Douglas Demler of New Jersey, winning at 15—9, 15—2, 15—11, and then entered the round of eight with a 15—11, 15—8, 17—15 victory over Anne B. Townsend of The Merion Cricket Club.

Mrs. Lamme, who won the New Jersey squash racquets title only last week, defeated Virginia Smith, of Short Hills, N. J., 15—3, 15—2, 15—5, in the second round and then scored a 15—8, 15—11, 15—5 victory over Mrs. Henry Brunie of New York. Miss Bowes defeated Mrs. A. W. Paine, of New York, 15—11, 15—7, 15—10, and then played Edith Hahs, of Germantown, in the third round. Miss Hahs had a grueling second-round match with Helen Stone, of New York, which she won at 15—12, 10—15, 12—15, 15—11, 15—11. The Germantown girl was still tired when she met Miss Bowes and bowed at 15—3, 15—9, 15—11.

The fourth-seeded player, Mrs. John Bierwirth of New York, was carried to four games before she defeated Eileen Beresford, 16—18, 15—10, 15—10, 15—3, in the third round.

Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, No. 8 in the seeded group, won her third-round match from Mrs. E. Trevor Hill of Ardsley, N. Y., 13—16, 6—15, 15—9, 17—14, 15—9. The summary:

Junior League Invitation Squash Racquets Tournament—Second Round

Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester, New York, 15—12, 15—3, 16—13.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Douglas Demler, New Jersey, 15—9, 15—2, 15—11.

Mrs. E. Trevor Hill, Westchester, defeated Cathleen Fox, New York, 15—5, 15—6, 15—8.

Mrs. John Bierwirth, New York, defeated Mrs. Robert De Vecchi, New York, 15—7, 15—2, 15—1.

Eileen Beresford, New Jersey, defeated Mary Francis, New York, 15—5, 15—7, 15—8.

Barbara Beresford, New Jersey, defeated Mrs. H. D. Lancaster, Westmount, Quebec, 18—16, 18—15, 15—9.

Charlotte U. Darling, Philadelphia, defeated Muriel Pierpont, Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—6, 15—5.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, defeated Virginia Smith, Short Hills, N. J., 15—3, 15—5, 15—2.

Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, New York, defeated Margaret Bostwick, Westchester, 15—7, 15—6, 13—15, 15—7.

Mrs. Rogers Dunn, New York, defeated Anna Strauss, New York, 10—15, 15—8, 15—5, 15—6.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Westchester, defeated Esther Daly, Philadelphia, 15—6, 15—5, 15—11.

Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. A. W. Paine, New York, 15—11, 15—7, 15—10.

Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, defeated Helen Stone, New York, 15—12, 10—15, 12—15, 15—11, 15—11.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. P. McKay Sturgis, New Jersey, 15—6, 15—10, 15—4.

Ruth Anderson, New Jersey, defeated Mrs. Franklyn C. Koss, New Jersey, 15—8, 15—3, 15—11.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Frances Jones, New York, 15—3, 17—14, 15—12.

Third Round

Miss Page defeated Miss Townsend, 15—11, 15—8, 17—15.

Mrs. Bierwirth defeated Eileen Beresford, 16—18, 15—10, 15—10, 15—3.

Miss Darling defeated Barbara Beresford, 14—16, 15—10, 15—6, 15—11.

Mrs. Lamme defeated Mrs. Brunie, 15—8, 15—11, 15—5.

Mrs. Green defeated Mrs. Dunn, 14—15, 15—10, 15—12, 15—14.

Miss Bowes defeated Miss Hahs, 15—3, 15—9, 15—11.

Mrs. Madeira defeated Miss Anderson, 15—7, 15—4, 15—5.

Miss Sears defeated Mrs. Hill, 13—16, 6—15, 15—9, 17—14, 15—9.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Griffith and His Winter Leagues

THERE is probably no smarter baseball man connected with professional baseball than Clark C. Griffith of the Washington American League Baseball Club. A great pitcher in his younger days, later an able manager and now owner of the Washington club, Griffith has been connected with major-league baseball ever since the American League started in 1900. Affectionately known as the "Old Fox," Griffith was one of the smartest pitchers the American League has ever produced. At the time the United States entered the World War, he took a leading part in seeing that the American soldiers should have equipment with which to play their national game while over in Europe. Now he offers a proposition which is certainly new to baseball by suggesting that two major leagues be formed to play games in Florida during the winter and thus produce a proving ground for many rookies who would otherwise have no chance of developing under major-league playing conditions. Present major-league rules are such that they cannot play after Oct. 31, but this could easily be changed to permit their taking part in such games as President Griffith proposes. There seems to be a lot of merit in the plan, as it would not only result in earlier development of such rookies as are due to make the majors, but it would also furnish some interesting baseball for the tourists and those persons who spend their winters in the Alligator State. There is no chance of the scheme being tried out this year, but we will not be at all surprised if it is given a trial in the near future.

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A Coming Professional Golf Star

The professional shotmakers of the golf world are now making their swing around the circuit, and it looks very much as if the end of the swing would find a new name heading the list of big money winners. When Harold McSpaden of Kansas City turned in a sub-par card of 70 for the first 18 of his 36-hole match with Harry Cooper in the final round of the San Francisco open tournament Monday, he not only enlarged his bank account by $750, but he made it three first places in as many tournaments. He had previously won the Pasadena and Sacramento open tournaments. He turned in a card of 284 for 72 holes of play in the Sacramento and defeated the great Walter Hagen in the final 36 holes by 1 stroke. He won the Pasadena with a card of 281 for 72 holes of play. This high-grade golf shows that he is one of the most promising of the younger professional players that the United States has had in some days. His winnings in these three tournaments were $2350, not a bad showing for so early in the season.

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A National Hockey League 1935 Record

A record was made in the National Hockey League last week when Charles Conacher and Harvey Jackson of the Toronto Maple Leafs failed to score a point during that period. Jackson had a good excuse, as he was unable to take part in any of his club's games; but Conacher played in every one and yet failed to make either an assist or a goal. At that, they are still well out in the race for high-scoring honors, with Conacher six points ahead of Jackson, who is second and 10 points ahead of Cooney Weiland and Laurie Aurie, both of the Detroit Red Wings, who are tied for third with 26 each. No wonder the Leafs are riding along at the top of their standing.

Manager Frankie Frisch Tells How St. Louis Won World Championship

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30 (AP)—Now that the experts have written their last analysis, Manager Frankie Frisch of the St Louis Cardinals comes forward with his very own version of the 1934 world series. The Cards, says Frisch, became world champions because they were just plain "hot."

Frisch hasn't forgotten the imposing performances of the Dean brothers, but he indicated that it was his belief the Cardinals were the favorites of the baseball gods, especially during that tumultuous final game at Detroit last October.

"No club in the world could have beaten us that day," he said. "Every time we swung our bats we seemed to hit the ball. That ball seemed to have eyes which enabled it to see where the bat would be at a certain moment and to get there at that time."

Frisch returned to the scene of his triumph Tuesday night to attend a Detroit Yacht Club banquet, but the nautical atmosphere of the occasion didn't keep him from talking baseball—and he handed his questioners a few surprises.

For instance, they asked him which Tiger pitcher seemed best to him. Instead of coming back with "Schoolboy Rowe, of course," Frisch immediately named Tommy Bridges.

"A great pitcher," he said. "I'll never forget the pitch he threw past me with the count three-and-two in that game at St. Louis."

Frisch also had praise for Detroit's nimble Jo-Jo White, but he hastened to correct the impression that White kicked balls from the hands of himself or any other Cardinal during the series.

"I dropped the ball myself when White knocked me down as he came sliding into the bag on one occasion," Frisch explained.

He added that low throws were responsible for Cardinal infielders dropping the ball at other times when White was credited with kicking the pellet out of their mitts.

Manager Frankie was cannily silent when pressed for an estimate of the Tigers' prospects for 1935. He wouldn't even make a prediction for the Cardinals.

"I don't pick any pennants for my own club," he said. "I concentrate upon winning every game as it is played and let the other fellows talk about winning the pennants."

He did say, however, that the New York Giants and the Pittsburgh Pirates would give the National League clubs plenty of trouble this year.

Chain-Store System Will Be Imperative To Major Baseball

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 30 (AP)—So-called chain-store baseball will be imperative for major league clubs, under a decision of Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of the sport, Larry MacPhail said yesterday. MacPhail is president of the Cincinnati Reds.

The commissioner on Monday upset the transfer by the Cincinnati Reds of young players from minor league club to minor league club, under working agreements with the Reds. He ruled that a major club may not have a "working agreement" with an entire league or with more than one club in any league. He ordered the 17 youngsters involved signed to Red contracts before being transferred.

"The commissioner's decision, however, is of vital importance to the minor leagues, because it apparently sanctions the signing of sandlot players by the so-called chain-store major league clubs for the minor league clubs they own, and at the same time bars independent minor league clubs from accepting players scouted by or recommended by a major league club with whom the independent minor league club is affiliated," MacPhail said.

Carl Dann Shoots a 67 In First-Round Match

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Carl Dann of Orlando, Fla., twice winner of the crown, yesterday shot a 67—five under par—to eliminate Harvey Shaffer, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., 7 and 6, during the first round of match play in the eighth annual championship of golf club champions tournament.

Medalist Celeste Durand of Great River, L. I., N. Y., had no trouble defeating Lloyd Beatty, Glenridge, N. J., 9 and 7. Tommy Goodwin of Mamaroneck, N. Y., defending champion and runnerup in medal play, shot a 74 to win from Calude Harmon, Orlando, Fla., 2 up.

Among the upsets were the victories of J. Ebb Weir, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y., and J. D. Jacobs, Rochester, N. Y. Weir downed T. Suffern Tailer Jr. of Piping Rock, N. Y., 1 up while Jacobs beat Arthur Lynch of Mamaroneck, N. Y., 2 up.

College Hockey Result

Boston C. 2, Boston U. 1.

Iselin Captures Barcardi Trophy

HAVANA, Jan. 30 (AP)—Having tucked the Barcardi trophy in a locker in his trim little yacht, Ace, Adrian Iselin 2d of New York, set sail today in quest of the Cuba Cup in the international star class yacht regatta.

With Iselin holding a slight lead as the result of one victory and a second place, the third and final race for the Cuba Cup was set for this morning. The team championship, bringing together four boats each from Cuba and the United States, was down for decision this afternoon as the grand finale to the regatta.

The New York yachtsman won the Barcardi trophy with a total of 38 points, put together with two victories and a second to John Muhlfeld, an American resident of Havana, in the final race yesterday.

Edward B. Jahncke of New Orleans was second on total points, compiling 31 with Jupiter. Third place went to A. Garcia Turon, pick of the Cuban yachtsmen, with 30 points.

Iselin entered today's race with 11 points, three more than Sampson Smith of Cooperstown, N. Y., and Miguel de Sena of Havana.

Sporting Around the Hub

TOMORROW night is going to be a notable one in the history of the Harvard Varsity Club at Cambridge, as Richard C. Harlow, new head football coach, is to be given a dinner at the "H" clubhouse, which is to be attended by many former Crimson athletes. Richard C. Floyd '11, who is president of the club and chairman of the dinner committee, has announced that acceptances have been coming in in such numbers that they have exceeded all expectations. With Leo H. Leary '05 as toastmaster, and Coach Harlow, William J. Bingham '16, director of athletics, and J. Robert Haley '36, captain of next year's football team, as the speakers, those present are sure to be well entertained.

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A special feature of the Varsity Club dinner will be the awarding of the trophies won by Harvard athletes during the year 1933-34. Henry W. Clark, assistant athletic director, will make the presentations, and among the prizes will be the Donald Angier Hockey Trophy, awarded annually to the player showing the greatest general improvement; the John Tudor Memorial Cup, awarded to the most valuable member of the hockey team; the Bruce Findlay Vanderveer Trophy, to the outstanding member of the freshman crew which races Yale; the Barrett Wendell Jr. Baseball Bat, to the outstanding player on the varsity nine, and the Dana J. P. Wingate Silver Trophy, to the best all-round baseball player, who is determined annually by the head coach.

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Coach Harlow is also to be tendered an informal reception before the Varsity Club dinner, at which time he will meet all the Harvard varsity captains and head coaches.

Starting at 6 o'clock tonight, the final games of the New England sectional amateur three-cushion billiards tournament will be played at the Twentieth Century Club, 63 Summer Street. The games will be a playoff for three contestants, Edward Everett of Brookline, Howie Crombie of Cambridge and Charles Perry of Wollaston, who are now tied for first place with six victories and two losses each. The winner of the tournament will be sent to New York by the New England association to compete there in the national amateur three-cushion championship.

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The local professional basketball outfit, Boston Trojans, has signed Elkey Meister from the Syracuse Club of the New York State League. Meister, formerly a star at Syracuse University, will join the Trojans immediately and will be seen in the lineup in Portland, Maine, tonight when the Trojans play the House of David in an exhibition.

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Braving a cold, sharp winter breeze, candidates for the Boston Athletic Association one-mile relay quartet will hold time trials at the Boston College board track this afternoon. The foursome selected will represent the Unicorn Club in the Millrose A. A. games in the Madison Square Garden, New York, Saturday night. The most promising candidates, working under Coach Jack Ryder, are John Grady, former Harvard hurdler; Ed Carey and Dana Smith, former Boston College runners, and E. G. McGuigan, ex-Catholic University quartermiler.

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J. G. Cotters and E. E. Jackson of Harvard and Lincoln Ware of the Union Boat Club reached the round of eight yesterday in the Massachusetts Class A squash racquets championship. Cotters defeated R. W. Guilder, Harvard, 15—8, 15—12, 11—15, 15—11; Ware beat W. H. Rice of the Boston A. A., 15—13, 15—12, 17—12; and Jackson won a four-game battle from William F. Howe Jr. of the Union Boat Club, 15—10, 7—15, 15—7, 15—10.

Over the Net

ORGANIZATION of a professional tennis league with teams in eight United States cities was announced by William F. (Bill) O'Brien through the Associated Press recently. The league will not begin functioning until June, 1936, O'Brien said. Cities in the league and holders of the franchises, he added, are: Boston, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr.; Philadelphia, William T. Tilden 2d; New York, Bill O'Brien; Buffalo, Charles Murray; Chicago, George M. Lott Jr.; Cleveland, Thomas McKee; St. Louis, Karl H. Hodge; Detroit, David Cole. The league will be divided into two groups, East and West, and the winners of each will meet in a series. League play will be in June, August and September, and the schedule will provide for approximately 100 matches. Three players will comprise each team. Two singles and one doubles matches will be played each day.

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The twenty-first annual mid-season tennis tournament of the Bermuda Islands will be held on the Princess Hotel courts, Feb. 12 through 16. Entries will be received for men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles as well as mixed doubles up to Feb. 11 by Kenneth F. Trimmingham, chairman of the tournament committee, Hamilton, Bermuda.

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Entries for the United States women's indoor tennis championship singles, to be held on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, New York, will close Feb. 11 with E. B. Moss, United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York. The draw will be made on Feb. 14 at 12:15 p. m. Entries for the doubles close on Feb. 18 and the mixed doubles on Feb. 19. A. Castle Postley will act as referee this year.

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Wilmer Moore Hines, who graduated from University of North Carolina in 1933 and winner of the United States junior championship in 1930, is now in Europe, repeating a trip he made about this time a year ago. Hines was ranked eighteenth nationally as the result of play in 1934. He plans to stay abroad until July, winding up his tournament campaign with the all-England championships at Wimbledon.

Edinburgh Runners Capture Long Relay

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Taking the lead at the end of the seventh relay, Edinburgh Northern Harriers won the 1935 Edinburgh-to-Glasgow road-running race. Their time for the 44½ miles was 4h. 3m. 23s. The man who took them into the lead was J. P. Laidlaw, a well-known Scottish international cross-country runner, who covered his 5½ miles stretch in 29m. 38s., a time which constitutes a record for this particular section of the route. Garscube Harriers took second place and were beaten by 280 yards. The record holders for the race, Plebian Harriers, finished third. The first six teams to finish were.

	h	m	s
Edinburgh Northern Harriers	4	3	23
Garscube Harriers	4	4	18
Plebian Harriers	4	4	32
Dundee Thistle Harriers (winners in 1934)	4	4	58
Shettleston Harriers	4	6	3
Victoria Park A. C.	4	9	32

Town-to-town relay races have now become one of the big features in Britian's athletic calendar. In addition to the Scottish race described above there are two in England, one in the North, the other in the South, and one in Wales. The next to be decided is the Southern race, London to Brighton, on April 13. The victors last year were the Belgrave Harriers, Southern Counties cross-country team champions. This race was the first of the four to be instituted. Later in the year follow the Northern event, Manchester to Blackpool, and the Welsh race, Newport to Swansea. The respective winners in 1934 were Birchfield Harriers and Cwmbran Harriers.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	16	4	10	69	54	36
Boston	16	3	11	72	64	35
Rangers	13	4	11	82	80	30
Detroit	11	6	11	69	58	28

Canadian Division

Toronto	21	3	8	96	68	46
Montreal	14	2	11	75	50	30
Canadiens	10	3	14	54	78	23
Americans	7	7	16	58	83	21
St. Louis	6	4	22	56	96	16

Results Jan. 29

Boston 4, Americans 0.
Rangers 7, Toronto 5.
Montreal 5, St. Louis 2.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	15	6	11	86	65	30
London	14	3	11	57	68	28
Buffalo	13	3	2	68	57	26
Cleveland	12	0	13	63	71	24
Syracuse	11	1	15	69	75	22
Windsor	10	5	13	57	62	20

Result Jan. 29

Detroit 4, Windsor 1.

Winnipeg Monarchs Win

AROSA, Switz., Jan. 30 (Canadian Press via Reuters)—Newly crowned as world champions of hockey, the Winnipeg Monarchs trounced the Davos Hockey Club, 12 to 1, yesterday. Norm Yellowlees and Viv Lindquist with three goals apiece led the scoring. Romeo Rivers and Tony Lemay scored two apiece, while Cam Shewan and Albert Lemay tallied once.

White Sox Sign Wright

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Glenn Wright, one of the National League's outstanding shortstops during a career divided between Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, was signed by the Chicago White Sox yesterday.

Stevens Is Reappointed

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Dr. Marvin A. Stevens has been reappointed head football coach for 1935 at New York University, Prof. Phillip O. Badger, chairman of the board of athletic control, announced last night. Stevens, head coach at Yale from 1928 to 1932, was originally named to his N. Y. U. coaching post in March last year. Under his tutelage the Violets won three games, tied another and dropped four.

Bell Succeeds Morrison

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 30 (AP)—Madison Bell was named head football coach of Southern Methodist University yesterday, succeeding Ray Morrison, who resigned to accept a coaching position at Vanderbilt. Bell was line coach under Morrison last season.

Moore Leads Way Into New Jersey Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 30—Philip T. Moore of the Columbia University Club, led the way into the semifinal round of the New Jersey squash tennis individual championship yesterday, when he defeated Rowland B. Haines, his teammate on the forthcoming champion team, a former winner of the New Jersey title, on the Short Hills Club courts. Moore won in straight games, though the battle was close all the way, the score being 17—16, 15—13.

The two local representatives in the fourth quarter fought out the other battle of the day, with the result as expected, when A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., a Class A player, who is with the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club this season, for lack of a local team, defeating Edwin P. Field Jr., who is still in Class C, 15—9, 15—6.

The other two quarterfinal matches, in which Harry F. Wolf, national and New Jersey champion, will encounter Milton Baron, City Athletic Club, second ranking player of the United States, and Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., who is on the Class A team of Yale Club, though a Short Hills resident, will oppose another member of the Columbia Club team, Edward G. McLaughlin, will be played tomorrow with the finals scheduled for next Sunday.

Roy Johnson Has Signed

Roy Johnson, hard-hitting outfielder of the Boston Red Sox who drove in 119 runs for his team last season, has signed his contract for the 1935 campaign, it was announced yesterday by Eddie Collins. Johnson hit .320 through the 1934 season and was one of the leading sluggers in the American League.

Victoria Defeats N. S. W.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 30 (Canadian Press, via Reuters)—Victoria won an interstate Sheffield Shield cricket match with New South Wales yesterday by 213 runs. The scores: Victoria, 420 and 228; New South Wales, 255 and 178 (McCabe 53, Fleetwood-Smith 8 for 113).

Perry Wins Another Title

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 30 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry of England, recently defeated for his Australian title by Jack Crawford, won the New Zealand tennis championship yesterday, defeating A. Kay of Australia, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

College Basketball Results

Ashland 40, Ohio Northern 27.
Central 27, Simpson 22.
Davidson 45, Oglethorpe 37.
Duluth T. 32, St. Thomas 21.
Illinois S. N. 35, Northern Illinois T. 26.
Mount Union 57, Hiram 21.
N. D. State 31, S. D. State 30.
Omaha 54, Kearney 25.
Parsons 45, Penn 33.
Rio Grande 23, Cedarville 15.
River Falls 44, Jamestown 40.
St. Ambrose 34, Augustana 32.
St. Joseph's 41, Davis-Elkins 35.
Union 27, Howard 24.
Union College 37, Transylvania 35.

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For Dainty Hems and Trimming That Look Hand Done

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT many home managers begin their spring sewing when the sales of white goods come on in January. Bargains in toweling lead to the making of tea and hand towels; in linens, to the replenishment of tablecloths and napkins; in cottons, to consideration of nightwear and children's underwear, frocks and waists. Fashioning such articles is a pleasant occupation during the last days of winter, when spring seems slow in coming. Then, when finally spring does make its appearance, one has that feeling of having made good preparation.

Beautiful hemming for a new tablecloth, or for lingerie, may be made even by the inexperienced seamstress. First, even the material at the raw edges; on the linen cloth by pulling a thread and cutting along the line so made. Then, with no thread in the sewing machine, but adjusted for a medium stitch, and with the right side of the cloth down, run the edges so prepared through the narrow hemmer. This leaves an evenly turned hem with needle holes uniformly spaced. By creasing the cloth back along the inner edge of the hem and with fine thread overcasting from one hole to its neighbor, the cloth may be hemmed so skillfully that no thread shows on the right side of the goods.

Frocks for Growing Girls

On material that shows the marks of needle holes, the quilting bar from the machine attachments may be used to advantage in determining quickly and accurately the bottom of a hem. When the garment is even along the bottom edge, with no thread in the machine run the raw edge through the machine so the edge of the presser foot comes even with the edge of the material. This marks the line where the goods is to be turned under at the top of the hem. Now adjust the quilter to the right of the needle so the distance from its edge to the machine needle is that desired for the hem. Then, by putting the cloth through the machine again so the quilter follows the first line of needle marks, one makes another line that indicates the bottom of the hem. Crease along each line as usual, and stitch in the hem. With a little practice, the latter can be done without basting. On goods that do not mark well with needle perforations the machine may be left threaded for this purpose. Use a long stitch and loose tension so when the hem is in, the guiding threads may be pulled out easily, but do not forget to tighten the tension and shorten the stitch before sewing the hem in place.

This same long stich and loose tension is very convenient when making frocks for growing girls. With it a deep tuck may be made before hemming, so when the hem is in the tuck does not show from the right side of the garment. Then, by a pull on the under thread when the dress has become too short through shrinkage or the child's growth, the hem is let down so the garment is the original length again.

Very acceptable buttonholes may be made easily and quickly if the hole is first outlined on the machine with thread of the color with which the butttonhole is to be made. Using a fine stitch, begin at the end of the buttonhole farthest from the edge of the goods, and end at a point directly above the first stitch. Draw the under threads to the right side of the material, then cut the buttonhole. Holding the four threads smoothly together along the edge of the opening, buttonhole stitch over them along the two sides and one end, and cut off excess thread close to the fastening at the other end. The underlying threads not only strengthen the buttonhole so it does not tear out easily but they also give such body to the buttonholing that the work looks well even if the buttonhole stitches are not as uniform as they might be.

A trimming that looks like handwork, suitable for smocking or for trimming accessories like collars and cuffs may be made quickly on the machine. Fill the bobbin with 6-ply embroidery cotton; mercerized embroidery cotton looks as well as the rayon when it is first applied, and it wears much better. Use spool cotton of a contrasting shade for the needle. The tension should be loose. By a little experimenting determine which length of stitch gives the best effect for the work. With the right side of the material down, merely following with the machine a line on the wrong side of the goods, a series of tiny tufts, uniformly spaced by a thread contrasting in color, makes a very pretty trimming.

This is very effective and especially appropriate for white or tan collars and cuffs on children's garments. Run the accessory through the machine, right side down, so the machine stitching comes the width of the presser foot above the bound or hemmed edge. One or two additional rows the same distance apart gives a more finished effect to collars and cuffs. For smocking, apply the trimming along the lines of shirring after the gathers have been adjusted, or follow a paper pattern pinned over the gathers on the wrong side of the material. On completion of the work draw out the shirring threads so only the trim stitch will be left. These will come easily if the tension was loose when they were put in.

Hand Bags Woven With Wool

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LOVELY hand bag can be made from one five cent square mesh dishcloth and a few scraps of wool from the wool bag. It is even simple enough for a child to make. Only one cloth is required for the bag, but it is a good idea to dye two or three at a time in case you want several in different colors to go with your new spring clothes, or for other members of the family, or for inexpensive gifts. The work is done in the weaving stitch, going under and over the threads, using a blunt needle. Any kind of wool yarn may be used, and this is a good way to use up odds and ends. In the heavier yarns use one strand, and in the lighter wools two strands will give the same effect. The color combinations that will suggest themselves are endless in their possibilities.

With a package of dye of the desired shade, dye according to directions as many dishcloths as you desire bags. The one pictured was done in black and either black or navy blue wool may be used for the background. Two shades of rose, a medium green and a light blue were used for the colors. Let the bags dry thoroughly before beginning the work.

Mark the center of the cloth the bottom of bag and continue the work all across the rows so the work will not pull out. With the darker shade of rose, or with your predominating color make two rows across bag going under 1 thread and over one.

Then make 4 rows of black—your background color—with the 1 over, 1 under stitch.

Then 2 rows of dark rose going under 1, over 1.

Next 3 rows of green, under 1, over 3.

2 rows of the lighter rose, over 1, under 1.

2 rows of black, under 1, over 1.

1 row blue (medium or light) over 1, under 3.

1 row blue over 3, under 1.

1 row blue over 1, under 3.

2 rows black over 1, under 1.

Now for the flower. In the lighter shade of rose, make 1 row over 5, under 5.

2 rows rose over 3, under 2. Be sure that the 2 comes in the center of the 5 of previous row. Repeat the over 5, under 5 row.

1 row of black under 1, over 2.

Another flower in darker shade of rose, 1 row over 8, under 9 to end of row.

2 rows * Under 1, over 1, under 1, over 5, under 2, over 5. Repeat from * to end.

1 row over 8, under 9.

2 rows black, over 1, under 1.

3 rows green, under 1, over 3.

2 rows black, over 1, under 1.

1 row blue over 1, under 3.

1 row blue under 1, over 3.

This completes one half of bag. Make the other side exactly the same.

To make the bag, mark with a white thread 11 inches—finished—at bottom and 9 inches at top. Do not cut the material. Sew the sides together. Face the edges back so that there will not be a ridge inside the seam. Baste material at top back to the end of the blue wool and finish with an 8-inch zipper, sewing it in carefully.

Line bag with a heavy satin or damask—a piece of rose damask left from the living room drapes was used for this one—to give it body.

Crochet a strip 3 inches long of rows of 4 single crochets. Sew this to zipper for a handle.

By a Staff Photographer

This Hand Bag Can Be Made in Gay or Subdued Colors to Match Any Spring Ensemble.

Kitchen Kinks
From Our Readers

Clean Walls

A satisfactory solution for cleaning painted walls or painted woodwork is as follows: One part kerosene, one part vinegar, and one part hot water. Mix well and apply with cloth. Wipe dry with a clean cloth. It leaves the polish on painted surface and does not injure the paint.

Macaroni for Salad

If even lengths of macaroni are desired for salad, use the kitchen shears for cutting the desired lengths, instead of breaking the macaroni. The same method of cutting strips of bacon when short lengths are desired, has proven convenient and satisfactory.

Removes Burnt Food

Burnt food can be loosened from a porcelain kettle if it is allowed to stand over night with a solution of vinegar and scouring powder. The pan will also clean easily. A razor blade, held in a handle which can be purchased for a few cents, is helpful in scraping frying pans or kettles.

Mrs. A. M. S., California

Dessert Luncheons

Women often desire to have friends in for the afternoon but hesitate to serve luncheon, for the guests feel that they must go home immediately and serve their families when they themselves are not hungry. The dessert luncheon is a splendid way of entertaining. The guests arrive at 1 o'clock or later, and as they have been told the nature of the party they have eaten no dessert at home. As soon as the guests are assembled the hostess serves a dessert and beverage to supplement the lunch eaten at home. The guests then spend the afternoon sewing or partaking in whatever entertainment has been prepared. Thus the hostess has served economically and easily, and the guests have not eaten at an inconvenient time.

Boston Baked Beans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wash

2 cups dry beans (I use white navy beans). Soak the beans over night in warm water. Drain next morning and put in bean pot with

½ pound bacon

2 teaspoons salt

1 tablespoon sugar

2 tablespoons dry mustard

4 tablespoons molasses

1 very small onion. Cover with hot water and bake in slow oven about six hours with cover on. Keep adding hot water and bake last hour with lid off. Serves six. Oven temperature 250 to 300. (Those who do not care for so much bacon taste may prefer to use only 6 ounces.)

C. W. B.

Hotel and Hostess Training

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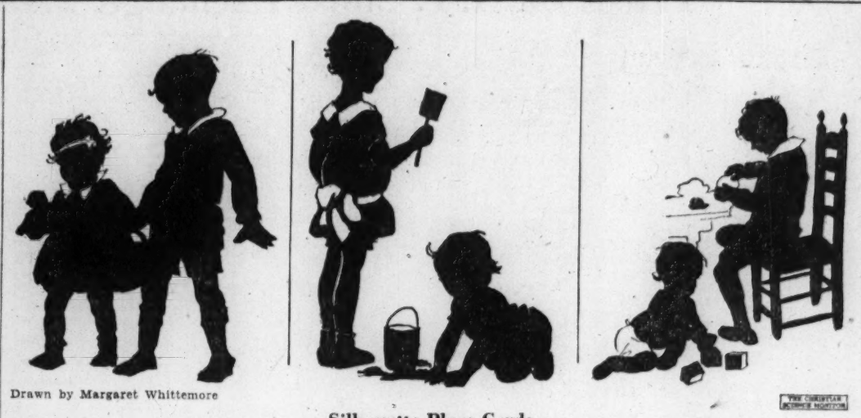

Drawn by Margaret Whittemore

Silhouette Place Cards

A NOVEL idea for place cards was worked out by a hostess who was entertaining a group of young matrons at luncheon. Since most of the women had small children at home, she designed place cards in the form of silhouettes representing the offspring of each according to their respective sizes. This was easily accomplished by looking through magazines and papers for illustrations which could be copied or traced onto little cards, and then filled in with black ink to make silhouettes.

One mother had a son five years old and a daughter two, so these were represented walking along with a basket between them. Similar groupings full of action were devised in each instance. Of course it was not always possible to find a picture to copy showing children of the right ages and sex already grouped together for any one family, but by experimenting and combining, figures of the approximate sizes were acquired to represent each mother's family of children.

No names were written on the cards, and each mother found her proper place at the table by looking for the silhouettes of her own children. Although the sketches were not made from life, most of the mothers declared that their youngsters could not have been more truthfully portrayed.

One young matron who had no children but who was a devoted horsewoman was represented riding horseback with her husband. Much ingenuity was displayed throughout, and the charming little place cards proved to be a most successful feature.

China's Traveling Kitchens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China

THERE are three kinds of traveling kitchens in Peiping. The most common kind, which is well known to many of the foreign residents and tourists, is the hawker's kitchen, which one sees offering its wares from one end of the city to the other. The family and the banquet kitchens are less familiar to foreigners.

The family kitchen is useful only to the less well-to-do middle-class families, such as those of the small shopkeeper, and the poorly paid artisan, where earnings are not sufficient to pay the wage of a cook and where the wives are too busy to do their own cooking. The itinerant banquet kitchen is more of a luxury than a necessity, and it is used only by the well-to-do families and the middle class, such as school teachers and professional people, who do not wish to do their entertaining in the restaurants. They order such a kitchen to come and prepare them a complete dinner, which may involve 24, 48, or 96 courses, according to the occasion and how much they are willing to spend.

Served by a Banquet Kitchen

For example, in the spring of 1933 I had to entertain many visitors from America. Having just returned from the United States, where I had accustomed myself to the steam-heated apartments of New York, I felt that I simply could not sit through a Chinese dinner of two or three hours in any one of the Peiping restaurants, no matter how famous the place might be. I knew the restaurants were not well heated and that even if I insisted upon having a "heated" room, all the manager would do would be to take a big brass basin and fill it at the appointed hour with burning charcoal. The floors in Peiping restaurants are uncarpeted, cold, gray flagstones which leave one's feet very chilly. So instead of entertaining my American friends in one of the famous restaurants, I ordered a 24-course dinner from a place much patronized by the upper and official classes.

The restaurant sent out the traveling kitchen about 3 o'clock on the day I was to give the dinner. Two cooks, one waiter and one coolie arrived with all the uncooked food, a round table (large enough to seat 12 persons), six charcoal cooking stoves, silverware and all the necessary dishes for the entire dinner, even to the chopsticks. The waiter set the table. I had nothing to worry about, and could completely relax and entertain my friends. We had for hors d'œuvres the famous "100-year-old egg," spiced chicken giblets, honey-cured ham, preserved peaches, honey dates, red haws and pumpkin seeds. After that came soup, shark's fins cooked in rich chicken broth with chestnuts and white winter cabbages. No dinner in Peiping would be complete without roast duck, so we had that, too, and a great many other courses. The dinner ended with a delectable sweet called, on account of its light ingredients, the "Eight-Precious-Fruits Pudding," composed of lotus seeds, almonds, walnut meats, candied peaches, dates, watermelon seeds, rice and barley.

Released for Work

Nobody knows how long ago the family traveling kitchen came into existence, but its uses today are many. For instance, my sewing woman, Liang Mah, has three small children. Liang Mah comes to sew from 7:30 in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. Her husband works in one of the restaurants and seldom gets home before 10 or 11 o'clock at night, so the younger boys are left to the care of the girl. The father sends the traveling kitchen to feed the children. The steaming-hot cooked rice is packed in a wooden bucket; the dishes of cooked soy bean sprouts, and suckling pig with dried turnips, are placed in an open yellow willow basket, and all is sent out to the children by a small errand boy of the restaurant.

There are many families of Liang Mah's kind in Peiping, who depend entirely upon the family traveling kitchen to feed their children. Even when mothers who do not work out by the day but take in sewing by the piece, are too busy to cook for their children, the family kitchen feeds her and the rest of the family.

The most important one of the three kinds of traveling kitchens is, however, the hawkers' kitchen. No matter what hour of the day or what street or alleyway one may pass, one is sure to meet a hawker of some kind traveling with his kitchen, even though it may be as early as 3 o'clock in the morning. The leavened-bread hawker starts calling out his bread at dawn. When I hear him singing out, "San—Chao Man—T'ao—, Loo—Shia Pae—Tze—San Chao—Man—T'ao—, Loo—Shia Pae—Tze" (Three-corner hot bread, meat within the bread) in the bitter cold winter mornings, I feel very sorry for him and others like him, who try their best to make a slim living by hawking. The profit on leavened bread is very little. One triangular-shaped loaf, the size of an apple, costs two copper pennies, hardly repaying him for the materials and time involved in the making it. Yet that doesn't seem to worry him. Whenever I see him on the street, he is smiling.

The hawker who sells baked sweet potatoes is just as popular as the man who hawks leavened bread. The sweet potatoes are nice and hot and for two or three copper pennies one can buy enough for one's breakfast. This hawker carries his gayly painted portable stall, which comprises stove and pans, on the ends of a bamboo carrying pole.

The Sih fang hawker, that is, the soft rice hawker, is also an interesting figure. He is a very popular person, because all the coolies and school children, who must buy their breakfast of the traveling kitchen, prefer a bowl of Sih fang to a sweet potato or a three-corner leavened bread loaf.

There are many other hawkers' kitchens where the school children and coolies can buy their meals. The Shaoping (brown wheat cakes with sesame seeds clinging to them) are very nice for lunch; the Tang Huler's (candied mixed fruits) are delicious desserts for one's dinner, and the Lao-ping (pancakes) are an important food for the ricksha coolies. Many of these men never have a set time or place for their meals; they eat whenever they have a spare moment and very often one is seen munching a Lao-ping while he is running with the ricksha.

Of the three kinds of traveling kitchens, the hawkers' is the most important. It feeds countless numbers of poor-and-needy people in Peiping.

NELLIE CHOY WONG

Drawn by Mulready, London

Evening or Semi-evening Dress?

London

There are times when the recipient of an invitation is left in doubt as to whether full evening dress is expected or not. In such circumstances, a tunic of lama, satin, or brocade is very useful as it can be worn over a low-cut frock and discarded with the wrap if the occasion turns out to be a formal one.

The illustration shows a low-cut frock for ceremonious occasions or dancing. The seated figure wears the same frock with a tunic of silver brocade which fastens down the back.

Japan

Awabi Soup

Soak over night

1 pound dried salt fish. Boil vigorously for two hours in

2 quarts water; then remove the fish. To the strained stock add

3 slices of dried awabi-fish. (Herring, cod or other strongly flavored dried fish will produce a similar effect.) Simmer for three or four hours. Season to taste with

Soy sauce—which is easily obtained from almost any Japanese or Chinese grocer; or with a standard fish-and-meat sauce, such as Worcestershire. Serves four.

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Strutwear Knitting Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gliding Is Serious to Gretchen

Now Licensed Pilot, She Has Earned Every Step

By Helen S. Waterhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

PEDDLING papers on a regular route after school hours in order to make money enough to fly; later serving in a hotel as waitress for four years, saving every cent to put into part ownership of a glider; finally working night shift from 4:30 p. m. till 1 a. m., as hostess in a hotel dining room, so that she can drive the 50 miles from Mansfield, Ohio, to Akron Municipal Airport day times, in order to carry on her glider training—this is the remarkable record of Miss Gretchen Reighard of Mansfield, boyish-looking brown-eyed 22-year-old.

She is said to be the only girl west of New York with a glider pilot's license, and one of only six women in the United States with a "C" license in gliding, which is the highest rating one may get.

She has recently purchased one-fourth ownership in "Miss Silvertown," the famous glider in which Bud Sutherland made a world's glider loop record. The other three owners of the sail-plane are high school boys. She also owns an interest in another glider in Akron and still maintains her membersnip in the glider club made up of 25 boys of the Crestline High School at Mansfield, where she first took her training at the age of 17. The Mansfield club was one of the earliest glider clubs in the State.

Early Experiments

"We taught ourselves to fly a glider which we had purchased by saving our earnings," said Miss Reighard. "We were supposed to have a lot of 'ground' work before taking the ship aloft.

"But on one of my first ground lessons I hit a bump in the field and presently found myself 500 feet in the air. Of course we all had a lot of crackups. And finally we ran the glider into a box-car, which finished it completely, and then we had to start saving money for a new one."

It was in those early experimental days that Miss Reighard took a glider aloft at the all-Ohio glider meet held in Akron and had her first real serious crack-up. Since that time, however, she has made great strides in her career, has won several contests in Ohio, and also came in for high honors at the national meets at Elmira, New York.

"I'll never forget my first appearance at a glider meet at Bucyrus, Ohio," she laughs. "I was in my usual costume of overalls and helmet, and some man suddenly noticed that I was not a boy. 'She may be able to fly it, but she'll never be able to hit the field on landing,' I overheard him say.

"That put me on my mettle. Perhaps that's why I won first place in the spot-landing contest that day and second place in the duration contest."

Miss Reighard's longest soaring flight on the thermal currents has been 50 minutes thus far, and her longest cross-country airplane tow, which she recently finished, was 30 miles, from Columbus to Lancaster, Ohio.

Not a Hobby With Her

At the Elmira meet she met the other women glider pilots who are mostly society women taking it up for sport. But Miss Reighard is terribly serious about her gliding future. She is not just content with being able to fly the graceful motorless craft, but knows all about their construction, and why they behave thus and so in the various wind currents.

In fact she became so interested in the construction end of gliders a few years ago that she wrote to Professor Franklin of the University of Michigan, an outstanding authority on gliders and himself a manufacturer of sail planes, to inquire more about the details of the craft.

Professor Franklin became interested in the plucky girl flier and asked her to go to the naval air base at Pensacola, Florida, where the navy had recently purchased several of his gliders for training of their air-corps pilots.

It was a wonderful opportunity for the young Mansfield girl. "I helped assemble the ships and demonstrated them to the young ensigns," she said. "The navy soon realized that the best airplane pilots are those who have first trained in gliders."

Believes in Future of Gliders

"One fine thing about this glider business is the wonderful type of boys who go in for gliding," confided Miss Reighard seriously. "They are boys who might not be able to own or fly an airplane for years due to lack of money, but they can go into this immediately. She believes that there is a great future in gliding, and in the little speeches which she has been asked to give on the subject, she always ends with the statement, "Gliders are not jokes. Lots of people 'give them the razzberries,' to use a slang phrase. But they have proved their worth in the great gliding center on the Wasserkuppe in Germany and in the navy here." She illustrates her lectures with toy gliders propelled by the air currents from electric fans, a novel idea of her own.

Her ambition is to first become a glider stunt pilot so that she can be able to maneuver her ships in all possible ways, and later to settle down to the serious business of demonstrating gliders and instructing in gliding. She has already planned to take lessons in glider stunting from a well-known New York pilot at Floyd Bennett Field next summer, and her most cherished wish is to visit the famed German gliding center on the Wasserkuppe and learn German methods of gliding.

By Fisher

Two-Piece Knitted Suit, for Southern Wear.

This suit of bouclé has a skirt of navy and a jacket of a small navy-and-white block design. Silver buttons and a silver belt-closing provide a glistening touch. Designed by Dorothy Ecker.

She loves it for the flavor

and the flavor is **BURNETT'S**

(A lesson for mothers)

DOES your child drink milk and eat morning cereal only under protest? If so, look at the fate of the cake in the illustration, *flavored with pure vanilla.*

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Listed Stock Quotations

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Price Movement Steady Without Much Variation

Stock Market Shows Usual Quiet Trend—Slight Gains Recorded

By Forrest Price

No more bulls or bears—just a few lambs.

That is to say, the stock market no longer resembles the old-time trading.

The professionals who formerly made the market go one way or the other are on the sidelines.

What little buying there was today was that of a few specialties. And it is presumed the buying was mainly by small investors, who put their share certificates away in strong boxes.

Total sales approximated 400,000 shares.

Such usually slow movers as Endicott Johnson, Evans Products, Hazel-Atlas Glass, Houdaille-Hershey A, Budd Manufacturing preferred, Case, Consolidated Gas preferred, Radio B and Spiegel-May-Stern showed gains of a point or two.

Others registering sizable gains were Wesson Oil preferred, West Penn Electric A, National Department Stores, National Lead common and preferred A, International Agricultural prior preferred, McIntyre Porcupine and U. S. Smelting.

Homestake Mining dropped about 5 points. Also on the losing side were Colorado Fuel, American Ice preferred and American Stores.

Bonds generally trotted along a narrow path. And it was not a fast pace either. Trading was so light that price variations were negligible in most cases. Some of the utility issues edged up a bit. Small declines were shown by U. S. Governments in light trading.

Among the commodities wheat attracted some attention by advancing briskly in the late trading. Strength was attributed to the belief that the Supreme Court would sustain the Government in the gold clause question. Cotton was quiet and steady.

In the face of prognostications of a business let-up at this season the contrary is true. The Iron Age reports a further increase in steel production of 4½ points to 56 per cent of capacity for the country's mills. The uptrend has been in progress for the last three months. And there is no indication of a recession

Electric power output last week, according to the Edison Electric Institute, increased 10.6 per cent over a year ago. Last week's increase was 9.4 per cent.

Steel production and electric power output are the two most important business indexes, and also the most accurate barometers of general trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Stocks acted a little better in today's market but showed no inclination to step out.

Small fractional gains prevailed by early afternoon, but trading was the dullest in months.

While mid-week reports of steel and electric power production were favorable, a number of factors still kept traders on the sidelines, including expiration of the automobile code this week, the gold decision expected next week, and the forthcoming SEC rules for floor traders.

Farm Implements Up

Farm implements attracted some attention, with Case up a point and Deere a fair fraction better. Houdaille-Hershey A and Hazel-Atlas Glass rose a point in light trading, and issues up small fractions included U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Pennsylvania, Procter & Gamble, Continental Can, and Woolworth.

Rather persistent selling appeared in Sears Roebuck which lost about a point. American Can, Penney, Union Pacific and Homestake were also under moderate pressure.

Considerable interest was aroused by Co-ordinator Eastman's plan to unify regulation of transportation, as presented to Congress. What it would contain was pretty well known in advance, but the suggestion that the Bankruptcy Act be further modified to make consent of only 50 per cent of the creditors and security holders necessary for approval of a reorganization attracted attention. Some quarters thought this indicated a desire to speed reorganization of overcapitalized roads.

Bond Trading Steady

The bond market displayed nothing resembling activity in the early trading today, and price changes were governed by an unusually small volume of bids and offers. The tone was fairly steady.

Some of the low-priced rail issues had to absorb further selling which lowered values ½ to ¾ of a point as in the case of Southern Railway 4s at 57¾ and Southern Pacific 4½s at 66.

In the case of other secondary ratings the action was a little improved due to a contraction of offerings. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s edged up ½ to 53½, and similar gains marked American & Foreign Power 5s at 56½, International Telephone 5s at 66¾, New York Central 5s at 64¼, Nickel Plate 4½s at 61½ and Erie 5s at 68¾.

In spite of a negligible interest in the group as a whole, certain of the utilities worked a little higher, notably North American Co. 5s at 87 and Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s at 106. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s lost half a point on a single sale.

U. S. Governments sagged because of slack bidding for the small amount of offerings. Treasury 3¼s sold off 6-32s of a point to 105.18, and the 3s were down 4-32s at 103.20. Other Treasurys showed smaller declines, but the Home Loans were down ¼ of a point or more.

Foreign bonds had a generally steady tone.

Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange, 2:45 P.M.

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.30	Last Jan.29
7¼	6¼		Adams Express	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
33½	30½	2	Adams Millis	100	30	30	30	
7¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
115¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	300	111	110¼	111	109½
1⅞	1½		Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
20¼	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2500	17¼	16⅝	17	16⅝
1⅞	1½		Alleg'ny Corp (h)	600	1½	1½	1½	1½
7	5		Allegh pf www (h)	100	5½	5½	5½	5
6½	5		Alleg pf ww XL (h)	100	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	100	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135½
125	123¼	7	Allied Chem pf	200	124½	124¼	124½	124¼
17⅜	15¼		Allis Chalmers	2400	16½	16	16½	16
20¼	17½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
3⅝	3¼		Amal Leather	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8¼	6⅞		Am Crystal Sug	100	7	7	7	6⅞
67	57⅝		Am Crys Sug pf	60	63⅜	63	63½	62
29⅜	27	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	27	27	27	
122¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	122	122	122	122¼
117⅞	110	4†	Am Can	800	113	112	112¾	112½
20¼	17		Am Car & Fdry	200	17	17	17	17
45⅜	37½		Am Car & F pf	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	38½
9⅜	8⅞		Am Chain	100	8	8	8	9
69	67¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	68½	68½	68½	
33¼	27		Am Com Alcohol	400	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	27¼
2	2⅛		Am Encaustic T	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5⅛	4		Am & For Pow	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20⅛	17		Am & For Pow pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅛
17	13⅝		Am & For Pow 6	200	14	14	14	
25¾	21¼		Am Hide & L pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
37½	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	400	35½	35¼	35½	36¼
6⅝	5⅞		Am International	400	6⅛	6	6	5⅞
20¾	16½		Am Locomotive	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
16½	14¼		Am Metal	400	16	15⅞	16	16
7	6⅛		Am Mach & M ct	300	6¼	6	6	6⅛
3¾	3		Am Power & Lt	1800	3	3	3	3⅛
12½	10½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
14⅜	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12¾
16⅛	13¾		Am Radiator	1900	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
24	20¼		Am Rolling Mill	1200	21	20½	21	20⅜
72½	67	4	Am Safety Razor	100	69	69	69	
5½	4⅞		Am Seating	200	5	4⅞	5	5
40⅛	34⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	2100	34¾	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜
125⅛	122⅜	7	Am Smelt & R pf	500	123⅝	122⅜	122⅝	123
112	100	3§	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	109⅞	109¾	109¾	109
18⅛	14½		Am Steel Fdries	1600	17¾	16½	17⅛	16½
43	38⅛	2†	Am Stores	600	39⅛	38	38	39⅞
67½	62	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	62	62	62	62
130	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129½
106¾	103	7	Am Tel & Tel	1000	104⅝	104	104⅛	104½
14⅞	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	500	13	12⅞	13	12¾
9¼	7½		Am Woolen	400	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
45⅛	38½		Am Woolen pf	100	39	39	39	38½
6½	4⅜		Am Wr P pf (h)	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅜	10¼		Anaconda Cop	1900	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
17⅞	15⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
107½	103	6½	Anchor Cap pf	410	107½	107¼	107¼	
102	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	300	101½	100⅜	101½	
6⅛	5⅛		Armour Ill	1700	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
7⅜	6¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
110	85		Armour Ill pf	600	110	108	110	108¾
13⅝	11½		Asso Dry Goods	300	11½	11⅛	11¼	11½
30¾	30¼	.50e	Asso Oil	10	30¾	30¾	30¾	
55⅝	44⅞	2e	Atchison T&SF	7200	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	45¼
86½	82⅛	5	Atchison pf	300	82⅞	82⅛	82⅝	82¾
37¼	28½		Atl Coast Line	700	29	28½	29	29
25⅜	23¼	1	Atl Refining	600	24⅜	24⅛	24½	24⅛
109	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	109	109	109	109
43	37½	2	Atlas Powder	600	38	37½	38	38
29¾	23¾		Auburn Auto	100	23½	23½	23½	23
14	8⅞		Austin Nichols	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
63	50	5	Austin Nichol A	70	51	50½	50½	50½
5⅞	4½		Aviation Corp Del	600	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾

—B—

6⅝	5½		Baldwin Loco	500	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
20¾	22		Baldwin Loco pf	300	23⅛	23	23⅛	23⅛
14⅞	10⅞		Balt & Ohio	1500	11¼	11	11¼	11
17⅞	13¾		Balt & Ohio pf	400	14	13½	14	14
102	101	6½	Bamberger pf	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	102
42¼	37⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅛
40¾	32½		Barker Bros pf	10	37⅛	37¼	37¼	37
8¾	6¼		Barnsdall A	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
13¼	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
17½	14¾		Bendix Aviation	700	15¼	15	15	15
17⅜	15⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	16	16	16	16
37	34	2	Best & Co	100	34	34	34	
34⅜	29⅛		Bethlehem Steel	1300	30	29⅜	30	29⅜
77¾	69¼		Beth Steel pf	200	72	72	72	72
26¼	22⅛		Bigelow Sanford	170	24¾	24¼	24¾	24½
13⅞	10⅞		Blaw Knox	400	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11½
10	8⅛		Boeing Airplane	200	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9
59⅞	53		Bohn Alum & Br	300	54½	54	54½	53¼
97	94	4†	Bon Ami A	10	94½	94½	94½	
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	1600	24⅛	23½	24⅛	23⅞
31¼	28¼	1†	Borg Warner	2100	30	29¼	29½	29¾
29	25½	2	Briggs Mfg	1900	26	25½	26	25¾
26	23⅜	2	Briggs & Strat	100	24½	24½	24½	
42¼	36⅞	1½e	Broklyn Man T	1700	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	40⅞
93	90	6	Brokolyn M T pf	100	93½	93½	93½	92½
58¾	57	3	Brown Shoe	300	57½	57⅛	57⅛	
13	10½		Bucyrus E pr pf	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
74	64	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	70½	70½	70½	73½
5¼	4¼		Budd Mfg	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
33	26		Budd Mfg pf	70	30¼	29¾	29¾	29½
15	12		Bullard	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
4⅞	4¼		Bulova Watch	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
15¾	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	400	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅜
2	1¾		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	1¼		Butterick (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

—C—

40⅞	36½	1½	Calif Packing	400	39¼	39	39	38¾
1⅛	⅜		Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅛	3⅛		Calumet & Hecla	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
16⅜	13⅞	1	Canada Dry	300	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜
13¾	11½		Canadian Pacific	3500	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	13
36	33⅝	2	Canso Mills	300	34⅝	34⅝	34¾	34⅜
37	34	3	Capital Admin pf	10	34	34	34	34
61	51⅜		Case Threshing	1400	54⅞	53⅜	54⅞	53⅛
99	92	4	Case Thresh pf	50	95	95	95	
40⅛	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	2500	38	37¾	38	37½
35⅜	28⅝		Celanese Corp	2900	29⅞	28¾	29¾	28⅞
31⅜	17⅜		Celotex vtc (h)	300	2	2	2	2
25½	18⅞		Celotex Co pf (h)	280	20	19½	19½	19½
24¾	22⅝	1½	Central Aguirre	200	23¾	23½	23½	23¾
42	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	2000	40¾	40	40⅜	40
33¼	27½		Certain-Teed pf	20	28	28	28	
45⅜	42¼	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2600	42¾	42¼	42½	42⅜
2⅝	2		Chi & E Ill pf (h)	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	2¼		Chi Mil & St P	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
4¾	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	900	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
5⅝	4⅜		Chi & N'western	100	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
10⅜	8		Chi & N'west pf	200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8
2⅜	1⅞		Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	2	2	2	
4⅛	3		Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
29¼	26⅞	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	28	28	28	28
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	9400	36⅜	35¾	36⅛	35¾
1½	⅞		City Stores (h)	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18¼	16⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
15⅜	12⅜		Collins & Aikman	300	13¼	12⅞	13¼	12½
5	4⅛		Colo F & Ir (h)	200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
28½	19		Colo F&I pf (h)	640	21⅛	20¼	20½	22
15	12		Colo & So 1pf	20	12	12	12	
7⅝	6½		Columbia Gas	200	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¾
75	67	3.40	Columbian Carb	200	68	68	68	68½
44⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	2200	42¼	41⅝	42¼	41⅞
56¼	52½	3	Comm Cred A	300	55⅞	55½	55½	
112	109⅝	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	60	111	109¾	111	111
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	30½	30½	30½	32
62¼	56¾	2§	Comm Inv Tr	1500	57	56¾	57	57
115½	113⅞	6k	Comm I Trcv pf	300	115½	115½	115½	115½
23⅞	20½	.60	Comm Solvents	2600	21⅛	20¾	21	20⅞
7	1⅞		Commwlth & So	7000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
35⅞	29⅛	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	900	34¼	34	34¼	33¾
34⅞	32⅛	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	32⅞	32¼	32¼	32½
38⅞	34¼	4½	Conn Ry & Lt*	10	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	
7½	5⅞		Consol Film Ind	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
21⅝	19¼		2m Consol Film I pf	500	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20
22⅝	19	1	Consol Gas	3200	20	19¾	19⅞	19⅝
82	78½	5	Consol Gas pf	600	80½	79¾	79¾	79
2¼	1¾		Consol Laundries	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8¾	7½	.42e	Consol Oil	200	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
1⅛	¾		Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅝	11⅞		Container A	400	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
5⅛	4¼		Container B	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
6¾	5⅝		Cont Baking A	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
1	⅞		Cont Baking B	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
67⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	700	65	64½	65	64⅜
8⅝	7		Cont Dia Fibre	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
34	31½	1.20†	Cont Insurance	400	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31⅜
1¾	⅞		Cont Motors	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
19⅛	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	700	17½	17½	17½	17½
46½	44⅛	3	Corn Exchange	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½
66⅞	62¼	3	Corn Products	500	63⅛	62¾	62½	63
3	2⅝		Curtiss-Wright	1600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10⅛	7⅝		Curtiss-Wright A	1300	8⅜	8⅛	8½	8¼
20¼	17¼		Cutler Hammer	400	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18¾
151½	149	7	Corn Prod pf	1500	150¾	150¾	150¾	
6⅞	5⅜		Coty	300	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅝
36⅝	35⅞	2§	Crown of Wheat	500	36¼	36⅛	36¼	36⅛
26⅜	23⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	200	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	24
5⅜	4⅛		Crown Zellerback	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
25¼	20½		Crucible Steel	300	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21
47	40½		Cuban Am S pf	10	42½	42½	42½	42½
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	97	97	97	97½

—D—

30⅜	24½		Deere & Co	1800	27⅝	27	27½	27
20¼	19	.40	Deere & Co pf	800	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	20
43½	35		Del & Hudson	300	35¾	35¾	35¾	35⅛
19⅛	15		Del Lack & W	1200	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼
117	116½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	117	117	117	
28¾	26½	1†	Diamond Match	300	29⅛	29	29	28⅞
39½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	1300	36¼	35	36¼	34¾
12⅜	11⅜	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	12⅜	12	12	12⅛
24¾	20⅞		Douglas A	3000	22¾	22½	22¾	22¼
99⅜	92½	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1900	94	93¼	94	93½
129	127¼	6	du Pont deb	400	128	127½	127½	128
107	105	5	Duquesne Lt pf	310	105¾	105½	105½	105¾

—E—

8	6⅜		Eastern Roll Mill	100	7	7	7	6⅞
117¾	110½	4†	Eastman Kodak	400	112⅞	112¼	112¼	
145	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	70	145	145	145	145
20¼	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1800	19⅛	19	19⅛	18½
29	23½		Elec Auto-Lite	2600	24¼	24	24¼	24
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	108
6⅛	4⅞		Elec Bond & Sh	700	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
3	2⅜		Elec Pow & Lt	600	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7¼	6		El Pw&L 6% pf	100	6	6	6	
8½	6¾		Elec Pow & L pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
49½	45	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	100	45½	45½	45½	
1⅜	1		Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
57	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	200	57	56	56	55⅜
17¼	14		Erie RR 1pf	100	14	14	14	
12	10¾	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
22⅞	19	.50	Evans Products	1900	21¼	20¾	20½	19½
5	3¾		Exchange Buffet	80	4½	4¼	4¼	

—F—

9⅜	7		Fairbanks pf	30	7	7	7	7½
20½	17		Fairbanks Morse	600	19	18½	1	9 18½
80	71½		Fairbanks M pf	90	73	72	72	73
1¾	1		Fed Water Serv	100	1	1	1	
34½	30¾	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	500	32	30¾	03¾	31⅞
18⅛	15¾	.40	Firestone T&R	600	16	15¾	16	16
94⅜	92	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	92⅛	92	92	92
56	49¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	51	50½	51	51½
6¾	2⅜		Follansbee B (h)	700	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
17½	13¾		Foster-Wheeler	600	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
10½	7¾		Foundation	400	8	7¾	8	
25	23	.25e	Fourth Nat Inv	200	23	23	23	23¼
26	20½	1	Freeport Texas	900	20¾	20½	20⅝	20⅝

—G—

7⅝	6⅜		Gen2Am In pf ww	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
38¼	25⅛	1¾	Gen Am Trans	200	36	36	36	
18⅞	15⅜		Gen Asphalt	600	16	15½	16	15¾
8⅜	7¾	.60	Gen Baking	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
7⅛	6		Gen Bronze	900	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
27½	24¼		Gen Cable pf	100	26	26	26	
24⅜	20½	.60	Gen Electric	13200	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	22¾
11⅛	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32	
34¾	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	1100	34½	33⅞	34¼	33⅞
1	⅞		Gen Gas & E A	200	1	⅞	1	1
13⅜	12⅛		Gen G & E cv pf	100	12½	12½	12½	
62½	60	3	Gen Mills	600	61¾	60½	60½	62
34¼	30½	1	Gen Motors	12800	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	30⅝
113	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	112
3⅜	3¼		Gen Out Ad	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	
97	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	96½	96½	96½	
91	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	91	91	91	

1¾	1¼		Gen Realty	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
19⅞	16		Gen Rlty pf ww	200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
20¼	16⅜		Gen Refractories	200	17½	16⅜	17½	17
19⅞	16⅛		Gen Refrac ct	100	17	17	17	17
18⅛	13¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13¾
27¼	23¾	1§	Glidden	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
18	16	1.20	Gold Dust	800	16	15⅞	16	16
11⅞	9⅝		Goodrich	900	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞
26⅞	21½		Goodyear	1800	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
3¼	2½		Graham Paige	700	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
7¼	6⅝		Granby	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
5	3⅝		Grand Union	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
35¼	30¾	1	Grant (WT)	400	31¼	30¾	31	31¾
17⅜	13¼		Great Nor pf	2100	13¼	13¼	13¾	13⅝
12⅞	10½	.50	Great Nor Ore	800	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
29⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	600	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
1¾	1¼		Guantanamo Sug	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6	4⅜		Gulf Mobile & N	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜

—H—

23	21¼	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	22	22	22	
6¼	5		Hahn Dept Sto	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
63⅝	55		Hahn D S pf	300	58½	58½	58½	58
7½	6¼		Hall Printing	700	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6¼
19½	16¾	1	Harbison Walker	600	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅝
8¾	7¼		Hayes Body	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
89½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	300	89½	89	89⅛	88¼
81¾	73½	3	Hershey Choc	200	77½	77½	77½	77½
107	104	4†	Hershey Choc pf	400	104½	104¼	104½	
9¼	7¾		Holland Furnace	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
391⅛	340	12†	Homestake Min	300	345	345	345	
36¾	31		2m Houdaillier Her A	300	33	3	33	32
8¾	7¼		Houdaille Her B	700	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
53	49	3.50	Household Fin pf	100	53	53

Commerce and Finance

U. S. 1934 Excess of Exports Over Imports $478,365,000

Business and Industry

British Columbia Points to Faults Of Present Tariff

Province Pays Tribute to Ontario and Quebec of $19,000,000 Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia, where discontent with the existing tariff, trading and general economic policy of Canada has smouldered for years, has startled the Dominion at large with a detailed economic survey to show how it is penalized by the existing arrangements.

The results of this survey, just announced by the Government after a year of intensive work, show that the Canadian tariff, instead of benefiting British Columbia and protecting its industry, actually costs the province about $19,000,000 a year, or $27.24 per capita.

Lose About $19,000,000

In brief, British Columbia has to pay $38,000,000 a year more for its goods on account of the tariff than it would have to pay on these goods if no duty were charged. On the other hand, its own goods are worth $19,000,000 more a year, on account of the tariff than they would be without it. Thus the tariff means a net loss of about $19,000,000 a year.

The report shows that British Columbia buys most of its goods in the tariff-protected industrial area of Ontario and Quebec and sells most of its own products in the unprotected world market.

"British Columbia," says the government's report, "is hampered by the national policy of Canada, which has emphasized the development of the manufacturing industries at the expense of the primary industries. It is estimated that approximately 87 per cent of the commodities consumed in British Columbia are produced in eastern Canada, while it is estimated that at least 80 per cent of our main primary products are sold in the world market. Our purchases in eastern Canada amount to $101,000,000 (in 1933) while our sales to eastern Canada amount to $4,500,000."

Had Trade Balance

In its dealings with foreign countries, the report shows, British Columbia had a favorable balance of trade in 1933 of $26,000,000. But on account of its unfavorable balance with eastern Canada of $97,000,000, it had a net trading deficit of $71,000,000, in spite of its enormous natural resources and excellent natural economic position.

"This means," the report says, "that there is a continual financial drain on this Province to pay for our adverse balance. These payments would take the form of interest payments, dividend payments, borrowings, etc. When these figures are analyzed in connection with the tariff policy of Canada and the burden which that policy imposes on this Province, there would appear to be a strong case on the part of British Columbia for a revision of the national policy of Canada."

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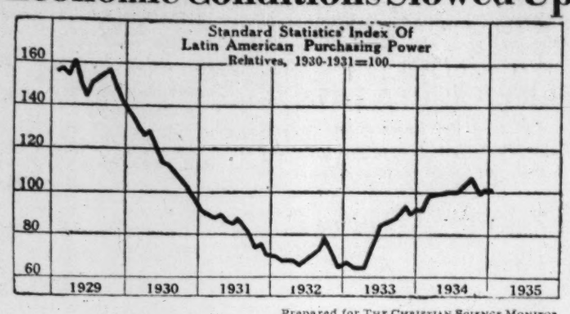
Improvement in Latin-American Economic Conditions Slowed Up



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gains of Previous Year Strengthened, However, and Basis Apparently Has Been Laid for Gradual but Steady Progress in 1935 and 1936

The last year witnessed slower improvement in Latin-American economic conditions than did 1933. At the same time, however, the gains of the previous year were strengthened and consolidated, and the basis apparently has been laid for gradual but steady progress in 1935 and 1936.

The Standard Statistics Company index of Latin-American purchasing power has shown further improvement over the last 12 months. The current index (1930-31 equals 100) stands at 100.86, as compared with 91.02 for January a year ago.

The index reached its low in February, 1933, at a figure of 64.33. Thus, the rise to January, 1935, represents a gain of 57 per cent.

The World's Business

Reflections on Unemployment Insurance

IV. Stabilizing Society

THERE is another aspect of this responsibility for the jobless beyond the stage when the jobless benefits have expired. It will probaby call for more and more interferences with business. The trade unions in Britain have repeatedly tried to persuade the British Government to assume the financial responsibility for everybody who is thrown out of work without inquiring into their means. This is how the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance replied to the argument:

> The principle of payment for loss of employment by the state at a fixed rate, together with an additional allowance proportionate to the extent of the individual's family responsibility, without regard to the applicants' other resources . . . could be accepted and applied only in a society in which the state control of industry was virtually complete. It amounts to a guarantee of maintenance at a uniform standard of well being, under all circumstances, on the strength of a statement of willingness to work. . . . It may be doubted, indeed, whether under any conceivable conditions such a system is seriously practicable. It is quite certain that without complete state control of every element of economic organization the adoption of the scheme could not even be entertained.

Well, the Roosevelt administration is perhaps not aiming at "complete state control." But it is certainly trying to assume a responsibility for the protection of citizens against most of the hazards in economic life. Some day or other it will be compelled to set up limiting standards on after-insurance care. This is presuming that the movement toward state interference with business will not be progressive. I am one of those who think that, though we shall never go back to the Old Deal, there will be a reassertion sometime or other of more individualism than is implicit in present new-deal legislation.

* * *

Another warning against expecting too much from unemployment insurance is in order. There is a theory in the United States that it creates purchasing power where none existed before. This is not true—or, more correctly, only true in certain circumstances. If hoarding or idle money is present, then the payment of unemployment benefits helps buying power. This would have been the case in America in the last five years. In general, however, job insurance *diffuses* purchasing power. The word used by the Committee on Economic Security is "maintains." What is saved in good times will reduce the peaks of prosperity and when it is spent it will make the trough of depression less deep.

But even this statement is predicated upon the wise investment of the paid-in funds. Suppose these reserves were invested in ordinary securities. What was saved would cut down *pro tanto* the amount spent on consumables. But it would go into investment—that is, extraordinary expansion of capital equipment. Then, when the jobless called for payments during depression, the securities would have to be sold, and the depression would be deepened by the usual repercussion of security dumping.

The Wagner Bill would create a trust fund into which all the insurance premiums would flow. It would be invested and managed by the United States Treasury. The fund is to be invested in United States Government obligations. Apparently they can be purchased in the open market or bought out of special government issues. In the former case, the danger of a pressure on bond prices by liquidation in time of recession might be disturbing to the general level of bond prices. In the latter the Government would be called upon to liquidate its promises out of fresh loans or taxation.

In the old days the dangers of such financing might have been serious. But today the Treasury is a kind of central bank itself. Hence it could so direct credit policies as to offset in some measure any strain on bond prices or government resources caused by bond selling out of the Unemployment Trust Fund.

* * *

This writer, when he read the details of the job insurance plan, felt that the President was breaking new ground. But he was disillusioned when he looked over the facts. Bills proposing some form of compulsory unemployment-insurance or reserve legislation were introduced in 25 state legislatures last year. Also, bills for compulsory unemployment reserves under state supervision passed one house of the legislatures in seven states. Wisconsin has put a law into effect. Mr. Roosevelt is thus not a pioneer. What he is doing is taking time by the forelock and trying to impose order in this rush from rugged individualism to social reform. Clearly a federal standard is necessary with the view to preventing any state (as in the divorce and corporation laws) from trying to lure business by making a plan less burdensome.

The law in Wisconsin is aimed at the stabilization of employment by particular plants. Though all the funds are administered by the State Industrial Commission, they are segregated under the names of the contributing employers. This is in contrast to the "pooled fund" system provided for by the Wagner Bill. The worker in Wisconsin must depend for his benefits entirely upon the reserves accumulated by his particular employer. The benefits are smaller than those in the federal standard plan. Wisconsin provides for $10 a week, or 50 per cent of the average weekly wage, which is lower. The federal plan calls for $15. However, the tax on employers is 2 per cent, instead of 3 per cent.

Wisconsin's project was criticized in these columns soon after it went into effect because it sought to stabilize something that in the nature of the dynamic industrial process was not susceptible of stabilization. The rise and fall of individual factories is a constant factor in our economic life. Industries also rise and fall, but at less regular intervals. The ideal is to tie insurance in with the whole of economic society, which is always with us, and to aim at the stabilization of society.

This has now become the object of the Roosevelt Administration in this great adventure. Personally I am not a planner in the sense of imposing the state as the arbiter of economic enterprise. Even if I were, I would first of all pay more attention to the problem of the planners, that is, a new civil service. But the planners are now in control, and we should try to make those plans which deserve success workable. This is eminently the case in regard to unemployment insurance. In this respect no section of society has more responsibility than the employers.

Much has been said in this series about the British scheme. But the placement side of it would have been much more successful if employer co-operation had been more evident. Says the Brookings study already quoted:

> While large numbers of employers make extensive use of the employment exchange system and 1800 have at a given time agreed to use it exclusively, employers in general have not learned to regard it as the chief source of their labor supply.

Perhaps employer co-operation, however, must wait upon evidence of administrative efficiency.

H. B. E.

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American Exports Show a Decrease During December

Drop $24,000,000 From Year Ago—Imports Also Are Lower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—American exports were shown by Department of Commerce figures yesterday to have declined in December as compared with the previous month and the like month of 1933.

Exports in December, 1934, were $170,673,000 compared with $194,909,000 in November, 1934, and $192,638,000 in December, 1933.

In 1933, December showed an increase over the previous month.

Imports in December, 1934, were $132,252,000 compared with $150,919,000 in November, 1934, and $133,518,000 in December, 1933. In 1933, imports were greater in December than in the previous month.

The nation continued to have a favorable balance of trade for December, 1934, when it was $38,421,000, and in December, 1933, it was $59,120,000.

Exports for entire 1934 were $2,133,414,000, compared with $1,674,994,000 for 1933.

There was a favorable balance for 1934 of $478,365,000. For 1933 it was $225,435,000.

Total 1934 imports were $1,655,049,000, compared with $1,449,559,000 for 1933.

Curtailment of exports in December occurred chiefly in leaf tobacco, raw cotton, coal, crude petroleum and meat products. Heaviest declines in imports were in crude rubber, raw silk and tin, although many other import commodities recorded decreases.

Price increases were said by officials to have accounted for all of the increase over 1933 in the value of general imports.

Chemical Sales For First Quarter Should Better 1934 Figures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Sales of chemicals in the first three months of this year should run moderately ahead of 1934, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The only event which may upset the forecast is the possibility that there may be widespread labor disturbances in the other industries which are major consumers of chemicals.

Displaying close relationship to trends in general business conditions, chemical sales are benefitting from the current advance in industrial activity. Volume production by the automotive industry is increasing demands for such lines as acids, alkalis, nitrocellulose and solvents, in particular, while mounting operations in the steel, textiles and other manufacturing trades also are stimulating factors.

It is questionable, however, that peak volumes during the spring will exceed those attained in the second 1934 quarter, when speculative forces induced unusual activity in certain consuming outlets. Aggregate volume gains indicated for the first half, therefore, probably will be limited, except in certain specially situated lines. Hence, with costs increasing, composite first half 1935 profits probably will not greatly exceed those for the like 1934 interval.

The expectation that profits will approximate those of the initial half of 1934, nevertheless, is of favorable significance, as profits during that period were only slightly below the 1930 level. Furthermore, this year's operations promise to conform more closely to seasonal lines than in 1934, when the pronounced third-quarter recession in general business, coupled with labor disturbances in the textile industry, caused earnings of leading chemical units to fall approximately 10 per cent below those for the exceptionally active summer of 1933.

Power Production Continues to Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Production of electricity is continuing its steady gain since the first of the year and its record since 1930. For the week ended Jan. 26, output totaled 1,781,666,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,778,373,000 in the preceding week, and 1,610,542,000 in the corresponding week of 1934. The percentage gain over that latter period was 10.6 per cent, compared with a gain of 9.4 per cent registered in the week ended Jan. 19, 1935.

The compilation of the industry by the Edison Electric Institute, made public today, shows that the percentage gains over the 1934 figures increased in all sections of the country. The current increase in electricity output over the week before contrasts with the like period in the past three years when production fell off. This index is advancing along with the general business trend and the cold weather is another contributory factor.

Big Electric Locomotives For Pennsylvania Road

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Delivery has begun on 28 electric passenger locomotives preparatory to the opening of electric train service on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Washington, D. C., it was announced at the offices of the company here.

It is expected that all will be completed and in service early in March, when the company will begin receiving delivery of an additional 57 electric locomotives, said to be the most powerful ever designed for passenger service.

The cost of these locomotives was placed at $22,000,000.

Effect on Securities of Gold Clause Decision Being Weighed

Ruling Adverse to Administration Should Send Up High-Grade Bonds, Depress Railroad and Utility Issues and Aid Industrial Equities, Say Brokers

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Industrial common stocks, especially of corporations without funded debt, would be in demand following a decision by the United States Supreme Court on the gold clause adverse to the Administration, says Robinson, Miller & Co., Inc., of this city. While making no prediction regarding decisions of the Supreme Court in the gold cases now before it, the brokers, in a study of the situation, specify the probable effects on the securities market of the various possible decisions.

The Court may return decisions, it is said, falling in any one or a combination of the following three classifications:

A. Payment may be required in gold or its equivalent on all obligations containing the gold clause, both corporate and public.

B. Distinctions may be made between corporate obligations and those of the Federal Government, or between Government obligations with and without the gold clause.

C. The abrogation of the gold clause may be upheld.

Should the decisions be adverse to the Administration's policies and fall under either A or B, the following market effects would probably be noted, according to the study:

1. First mortgage bonds of prime quality would rise.

2. High-grade short-term securities would be in demand.

3. The course of Federal Government bonds would be determined first, by whether or not a distinction were made between these issues and corporate bonds, and secondly, between federal "gold" and "non-gold" issues.

4. Common stocks of public utility and railroad corporations would be weak, especially those of corporations having large near-term maturities. Preferred stocks of public utility and railroad corporations would also decline.

5. Because the obligations of banks and insurance companies are payable in dollars, and because of the large bond holdings of these institutions, their stocks probably would not share in the weakness of common stocks of the character above mentioned.

6. Industrial stocks, especially those of corporations without funded debt, would be in demand, partly as a result of switching operations.

7. Gold mining and silver mining stocks probably would be weak because the decisions would be regarded as a blow to the Administration's broad monetary policies. Devaluation, however, is not directly involved in the cases before the court.

On the other hand, should the Supreme Court uphold the Administration's policy of nullifying the gold clause, the following effects would be felt marketwise, says the study:

1. Securities such as Federal Government bonds containing the gold clause, which have risen sharply as a result of attempted hedging operation, would lose their gains; the obligations without the gold clause would be in demand until the price disparity between them and the "gold" bonds disappeared.

2. Gold mining and silver mining stocks would rise as speculators hasten to cover short positions and replace recently liquidated holdings. Although devaluation is not directly involved in the pending cases, a victory for the Government would be regarded as providing a free hand for the monetary policies of the Administration.

3. Speculative bonds and preferred stocks, and common stocks generally, would advance, providing the present favorable industrial news continued. Other things being equal, common stocks of public utilities and railroads not in receivership might have the sharpest advance, since they were among the groups most unfavorably affected by the unsettlement following the arguments before the Supreme Court.

Inflation Harmful To Bankruptcy Act, Declares Lawyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—The amendments of June 7, 1934, to the Bankruptcy Act will result in "monstrous injustice if the Federal Government cannot balance its budget without inflation, writes John Hanna, member of the District of Columbia bar, in the February issue of the American Bar Association Journal.

The ultimate utility of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act for debtor relief depends not on the courts, states Mr. Hanna, but on the Government. Governmental inflation will slash obligations of secured creditors whose claims have already been reduced by bankruptcy proceedings.

On the other hand, if currency remains sound, an intelligent administration of the new bankruptcy sections will benefit capital and labor. It will prevent disintegration of industrial enterprises. It will protect stockholders' equities, and will only injure those persons who speculate on obtaining valuable properties at forced sale.

Mr. Hanna sees the possibility of much good in the new bankruptcy sections providing currency remains staple. "The common sense way out of the depression," he said, "is to keep governmental costs down as much as possible, allow prices to find their natural lower levels, and make necessary revisions in debtor-creditor relations in bankruptcy."

New Treasury Issue Yield 0.14 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Tenders for $75,000,000, or thereabouts, of 182-day Treasury bills, dated Jan. 30, 1935, and maturing July 31, 1935, which were offered on Jan. 25, brought bids of $203,618,000, according to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Accepted bids ranged in price from 99.960, equivalent to a rate of about 0.08 per cent per annum, to 99.928, equivalent to a rate of about 0.14 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.931 and the average rate is about 0.14 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Soviet Gold Ore Flowing Steadily to Tacoma, Wash.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 30—Tacoma is jubilant these days because of the coming to her docks of great freighters laden with gold ore from Soviet Russia, which is unloaded at the local smelter docks.

Mr. S. Raiz, representative of the Amtorg, commercial corporation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has arrived here to manage the business of the Soviets in Tacoma, and especially the smelting of the ore sent here by his country.

Mr. Raiz predicts that approximately $7,000,000 in gold will be handled at the Tacoma smelter this year for the Amtorg authorities.

Already approximately 30,000 tons of ore have been brought to Tacoma by vessels sailing out of Leningrad before that port was closed by ice in December, Mr. Raiz has pointed out, and he declares further that shipments would continue from Odessa on the Black Sea until warmer weather releases Leningrad from the grip of winter.

Giving a yield of $70 a ton ore shipped to Tacoma to date has an approximate value of $2,100,000, Mr. Raiz declares. Two ships have already deposited cargoes and a third is to sail from the Black Sea port shortly.

Interest Rates In Australia At Record Low Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA—Continuance of the cheap money trend has brought interest rates in Australia down to the lowest level in her history.

The Commonwealth Government has just issued a £15,000,000 loan at £99 15s., carrying 3 per cent interest, or an effective rate of a shade over 3 per cent. The Commonwealth Bank Board has followed this up by reducing the interest rate on Treasury bills by a further ¼ per cent to 1¾ per cent from Jan. 1, 1935. The discount rate on Treasury bills has thus fallen from 6 per cent in June, 1931, to 1¾ per cent in January, 1935.

The annual saving to the State governments as a reduction of the treasury bill rate will work out at £139,000 a year.

The Commonwealth Bank Board has also reduced the interest rate on fixed deposits by 2 per cent all round making the new rate of 1 per cent a year for three months deposits ranging up to 2½ per cent for two year deposits.

The private trading banks have declined to follow the Commonwealth Bank's lead, and has left fixed deposit rates unchanged.

Punjab, India Wheat Sowings Show Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Wheat sowings this season in the Punjab, India area are officially estimated at 9,709,000 acres, according to the Department of Commerce. This estimate is 9 per cent below the first estimate for the 1934 crop and 7 per cent below the average first estimate for the five years, 1930-34.

The Punjab, located in northwestern India, is the most important wheat-producing region in that country. The area of wheat in the Punjab during the five years, 1930-34, averaged 10,715,000 acres annually or 32 per cent of the total for all India, and the crop averaged 130,129,000 bushels, or about 37 per cent of the total.

Rainfall is relatively low in that part of India and over half of the wheat area is irrigated. The condition of the 1934 crop in the Punjab is reported at 90 per cent of normal compared with 95 per cent a year ago.

Georgia to Have Its Own Group of Insurance Firms

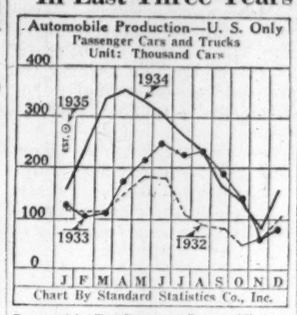
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30—To keep in the State at least some of the $50,000,000 paid annually by the people of Georgia for various forms of insurance protection going mostly to companies outside the State, the Southern Insurance Securities Corporation plans to organize, develop and supervise a group of home-owned insurance companies.

The organization of the Southern Life Insurance Company of Georgia, the first of these companies to be placed in operation, is sufficiently complete to justify an official announcement that it will begin operating June 1, 1935.

Other insurance companies planned, each of which will have individual corporate entity are: the Southern Fire and Marine Insurance Company; the Southern Indemnity Company; the Southern Premium Finance Company. Not more than 50 per cent of the stock in each of these companies will be purchased by the parent company.

Auto Output Trend In Last Three Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUTOMOBILE output has started every one of the last three years at a higher level than the previous year, and with the exception of the last two months of 1933 each month has compared favorably with the similar month of the year before.

Debt Interest Rate Paid by U. S. Lowest Since 1916 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—At the beginning of 1935 the average interest charge paid by the Government on all outstanding obligations which made up the interest bearing debt was 2.96 per cent, computed on an annual basis, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Treasury.

For the first time since 1916, the figure has dropped below the 3 per cent level. The highest average was 4.339 on June 30, 1921.

The following table gives the picture since 1916 (last three figures omitted):

Date	Interest Bearing Debt	Computed Annual Interest Charge	Computed Rate of Interest (P C)
End of June 30:			
1916	$971,562	$23,084	2.376
1917	2,712,549	63,025	3.120
1918	11,935,882	468,618	3.910
1919	25,234,496	1,054,204	4.178
1920	24,061,095	1,016,592	4.225
1921	23,737,352	1,029,917	4.339
1922	22,711,035	962,896	4.240
1923	22,057,390	927,231	4.204
1924	20,981,386	876,960	4.180
1925	20,210,906	329,630	4.105
1926	19,383,770	793,423	4.093
1927	18,250,943	722,675	3.960
1928	17,317,695	671,353	3.877
1929	16,838,941	636,654	3.946
1930	15,921,892	606,031	3.807
1931	16,819,368	588,887	3.566
1932	10,181,273	671,604	3.508
1933	22,157,643	742,175	3.350
1934	26,480,487	842,301	3.181
1934, March ended:			
July	26,604,561	845,105	3.177
August	26,495,065	843,071	3.182
September	26,626,131	830,178	3.118
October	26,643,039	809,840	3.039
November	26,760,967	808,412	3.021
December	27,944,037	827,106	2.960

Retail Food Prices Highest Since 1931

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—A sharp increase in the retail food prices during the two weeks ended Jan. 15 is reported by the Labor Department.

Prices during that period reached their highest point since Oct. 15, 1931, the Department said. Food which cost $1.15 during the last two weeks of December cost $1.18 during the first two weeks of the new year, $1.05 a year ago and $.94 two years ago.

U. S. Steel Corp. Reduces Deficit During Year 1934

Decided Improvement Is Shown in Operations—Fifty Cents Dividend

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—While the United States Steel Corporation finished 1934 in the red, its deficit for the year was substantially lower than that reported for 1933.

This was disclosed in the corporation's preliminary income figures for the year, released Friday.

Moreover, a tangible indication of real improvement appeared in the brief statement of Myron C. Taylor, chairman, reviewing the year's operations.

"The improvement in operations in the closing months of the year" said the chairman, "has continued since Jan. 1, the operations for the current week being 44 per cent of capacity."

For the fourth quarter, Chairman Taylor said, operations averaged only 23 per cent of capacity, while for the entire year the ratio was 31.2 per cent.

The precipitate decline in steel trade activity in the last half of 1934 was reflected by the figures of the corporation for the final quarter and the year.

The corporation reported total earnings of $3,761,716 for the final quarter of 1934 after ordinary operating expenses, compared with $3,768,863 for the September quarter and $5,537,084 for the last quarter of 1933.

After interest, depreciation, depletion, overhead expenses on iron ore properties, etc., deficit for the quarter was $10,234,413 compared with deficits of $9,826,767 for the September quarter and $7,945,445 for the December quarter in the previous year.

After provision for the preferred dividend, the total deduction from surplus for the December quarter was $12,035,818 compared with $11,628,172 for the three months ended Sept. 30 and $9,746,850 for the final quarter of 1933.

Operations resulted in a total deficit for the year of $28,906,524 after all charges, including depreciation and deduction of the $7,205,622 paid to preferred stockholders.

Unsatisfactory as was the year's showing, it nevertheless was a considerable improvement over 1933, which recorded a deficit of $43,706,745 after charges and preferred dividends.

With release of the figures for the December quarter and the year, the directors announced the declaration of another dividend of 50 cents on the preferred stock.

The distribution was the same as that made in each quarter since January, 1933, when the corporation discontinued the regular $7 annual rate. The dividend is payable Feb. 27 to stock of record Feb. 1.

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Primary Purpose Of TVA Declared National Defense

Vital as Source of Power, Raw Materials and Immunity From Attack

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 30 (AP)—National defense, navigation and general welfare yesterday were defined in a deposition by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman, as the primary purposes of the Tennessee Valley Authority with all other plans related, but subordinate to these.

The deposition was read by Forney Johnston, chief of counsel for a group of preferred stockholders seeking to check the TVA "yardstick" electric program, and William C. Fitts Jr., of TVA counsel, in a hearing in United States District Court before Judge W. I. Grubb.

The suit attacks the constitutionality of the electrification program in north Alabama, under which the TVA planned to purchase $2,200,000 in property from the Alabama Power Company to which the stockholders object and seek an injunction to prevent.

National defense was brought in during reading of the direct question, and Dr. Morgan said, "Well, suppose in the manufacture of munitions that that may become a governmental function, as is at the present time under consideration in connection with our national defense.

"The location of the Tennessee Valley Authority is a considerable distance inland from the coast, and in a peculiarly safe region where there are mountains intervening on almost every side, and yet very easily accessible by railroad, it would seem to be a very strategic point, in connection with a development of that sort and do you wish me to mention any other possible use?"

To an affirmative answer, Dr. Morgan added the section was particularly strategically located because of the raw materials, the power available and immunity from attack.

The TVA lost the first contested point when Judge Grubb denied a motion to limit the testimony and evidence to the Alabama Power Company contracts, opening the hearing to subject the Authority's power program in other states to question.

Judge Grubb issued a subpœna for the minutes of the Tennessee Valley Authority's meetings, ending an argument between Forney Johnston, chief of counsel for the stockholders, and James Lawrence Fly, chief of TVA counsel, who could not agree on the portions to be adjusted.

Speeches delivered by President Roosevelt were ruled out as testimony or evidence by Judge Grubb, who told Mr. Johnston they were not official letters.

Judge Grubb set for hearing Saturday, motions by counsel for 14 north Alabama towns to dissolve a temporary injunction restraining them from obtaining funds from the Public Works Administration or any other federal agency to construct their own electric distribution systems.

This injunction was granted on petition of the same group of stockholders who are asking a restraining order to prevent the sale of property by the Alabama Power Company to the TVA. The injunction was asked, after David E. Lilienthal, power director of the TVA, had advised the cities to go ahead with previous plans to obtain PWA loans to construct their distribution facilities.

Florence, Tuscumbia and Sheffield received signed contracts from the PWA for loans aggregating more than $700,000 the same day Judge Grubb granted the restraining order.

Alabama Governor Asks State to Work With TVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30—An early referendum on the prohibition question, legislation "relieving" the Public Service Commission of jurisdiction over the TVA, and broader powers in hiring and firing were asked by Gov. Bibb Graves in his message to the Legislature as he began his second term as Chief Executive after an absence of four years.

"I ask your early and prompt consideration of legislation," he said, "that will enable Alabama to cooperate fully with the aims and purposes of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the development of its program. To this end I am asking the passage of a bill relieving the Alabama Public Service Commission of any jurisdiction over the Tennessee Valley Authority or any other federal agency or instrumentality, working for development in Alabama, and permitting other utilities or private corporations or municipalities to sell or dispose of their franchises, stocks and property to such federal agencies, a majority of whose stock is owned by the United States Government, without the approval of the Alabama Public Service Commission or other like agencies."

North Carolina Plans To Light Rural Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Extension of electric power to 250,000 rural inhabitants, now without it, through the construction of 9000 miles of lines, is contemplated by the commission appointed by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus to study rural electrification.

The plan will be submitted to the Legislature by Major H. D. Patton, consulting engineer of the commission, it was announced here

Indiana Republicans Win Congressional Vacancy

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Second Indiana Congressional District at a special election yesterday voted to send Charles A. Halleck, Republican, of Rensselaer, to Congress, to fill the place held by the late Frederick Landis of Logansport.

Unofficial returns gave Mr. Halleck a margin of 5093 votes over his Democratic opponent, George Durgan, of Lafayette, who recently completed his first term in the House of Representatives.

Study of Cements Is Made Possible By $1000 Grant to M.I.T.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—A grant of $1000 which may help to solve many untackled problems connected with the hardening and durability of cement has been made by the National Research Council to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ever since the days when Roman engineers found that a paste of certain varieties of pulverized volcanic ash and water would harden to rock-like firmness even under water, men have been mixing "cement" with rock and sand to form concrete for massive bridges, the Panama Canal, Holland Tunnel, Boulder Dam, skyscrapers and modern homes. The Puzzolan cement of Roman days can still be used, but most of the cement today is manufactured by mixing clay and finely ground limestone. Subjected to intense heat, clinkers form in the cement kilns which when cooled and pulverized make the final product. This is "Portland" cement, first discovered in 1824 and named because the concrete it formed resembled Portland stone.

But even today the chemistry of cement is not known. Different kinds of cement have been classified as hyrdaulic limes, hyrdated limes, natural cements, blast-furnace-slag cements, or Portland cements. Engineers put them to use, but as for why and how the hardening takes place no one knows. Chemistry books skim over the subject by saying the chemical composition is far from simple, that two acid-forming oxides are present plus the base-forming oxide of calcium, and that these unite in some fashion with water to form an entirely new product.

The grant of the National Research Council will make possible an investigation in which the microscope will be used to study the hardening process at various stages of crystallization. The work will be carried out under the direction of Dr. L. S. Brown of the department of chemical engineering.

Eastman Presents Transport Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

trol under the proposed new I. C. C. This harmonizes with the recommendations of the aviation commission, whose report is now ready for submission to Congress and which is expected to be made public tomorrow.

It is known that the special air report will suggest establishment of an air commerce commission in such form as could readily be merged with the I. C. C. at any time. It also will suggest a type of control which will harmonize with Mr. Eastman's proposals for water and highway transportation.

For Use of More Machines

In addition to these general features which look to correlation of all transportation, Plan I includes numerous features dealing solely with the special problems of the railroads. In regard to financing Mr. Eastman recommends more use of the financial reorganization opportunities provided by the new bankruptcy laws, rather than further resort to the RFC. His study of labor aspects is not complete, but he discusses at length a dismissal compensation scheme as probably the best method whereby labor costs may be cut to enable more extensive use of mechanical improvements.

In his final conclusion Mr. Eastman says of Plan I that "it has neither the potentialities for good nor the possibilities of financial harm of Plan III. Its greatest fault is that its good results will be accomplished rather slowly. On the other hand, if well administered and given wholehearted support both by the Government and the carriers, it holds forth promise."

His major reasons for preferring it to Plan III are that it seems desirable at this time to preserve private initiative if possible, and that public ownership would put a heavier financial burden on the Federal Government than is desirable at this time.

Boston Art Notes

Eight Boston Artists

The Boston Art Club has stirred somewhat in its lethargy and is offering an exhibition of canvases by eight Bostonians. All the contributors are known to us. Why the members of this group joined for exhibition is hard to make out, for they are not all kindred souls. The better ones eclipse the lesser.

Landscapes predominate, but there are many portraits and a few interiors. Most of the painters adhere to an acceptable, agreeable visualization, translating the landscape to terms of lights and shadows, which in mutual influence contrive a realistic scene. Some, like Anthony Thième, resort to more prominent accent, more emphatic contrast; others, like William Kaula, depend upon more delicate variations, a paler palette. Marion P. Sloane manages in few strokes to establish a panoramic view; she is skilled in summarizing an effect, condensing a surface so that a brush-stroke or two indicates a great deal.

Margaret S. Pearson contributes some interiors which include figures of young ladies in costume surrounded by tastefully arranged objects of still-life. Elizabeth Oakie Paxton displays her impeccable still-life, so true to natural appearance that one's mouth waters at the grapefruit. The Paxtons have established a tradition of true-to-life depiction, which makes no demands on their imaginations, but does require dexterity.

Philip Trueman Hicks and Aimée Lamb are the portrayers. Molly Luce, the eighth member, is a landscapist. Miss Luce has received wide recognition for distinction as a painter. We have not had many opportunities to see her pictures in Boston, but wherever they have been shown, they seem to command attention. These landscapes are not made according to a particular style which is popularized today. If they resemble anything, it is the Flemish landscape of old, not far removed from the miniature which was made fastidiously, detail by detail. Miss Luce has unfolded enormous panoramas, and she has not done it by any despatchful method. Houses, trees, patches of land, roadways, hills, all are treated so that they stand out bold and bright in the ensemble. There is something akin to folk art in the directness of the statement and the conscientiousness of detail. Miss Luce sees nature in a quaint, literary way. She does not imply any high poetic meaning, establish any atmosphere; on the contrary the air is clear, the environment is bright and domestic.

If anything is wanting it is a more appropriate handling of light; there is something in the colors that pulls the key of light down, and the result is one of consistent dullness in all the pictures. Nevertheless, Miss Luce's pictures are exhilarating, for they are independent, unaffected, honest. They rise above the vehicle of paint and varnish, and that cannot be said for many of the neighboring canvases.

D. A.

General Classified

FOOD PRODUCTS

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Fresh dates, oranges, grapefruit and almonds of the better kind. Let us supply your needs. Wholesale and retail. Prices upon request. P. O. Box 218, Station S, Los Angeles, California.

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ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 431 Riverside Drive (Columbia University Section)—Resident rooms; temporary-permanent; $5.50-$10.50 weekly; rapid transportation; select clientele. IDA MAE NELSON. Un. 4-5242.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SOCIALLY known woman to show to mothers, by appointment only, models of exquisite hand made dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; commission at sale. MARY MOORE, Box 394, Davenport, Iowa

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE, social secretary-bookkeeper-accountant seeks progress through comprehensive service to high official or organization; capable taking charge departmental work; can locate ANYWHERE; worthwhile references. Box M-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
Enjoy the comfort of a heated apartment this winter.
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APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—A congenial, delightful home to share with practitioner, nurse or business woman. Kenmore 8697 evenings after 7.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, near The Mother Church, 2 comfortably furnished combination living (good bed) rooms, large reception hall, kitchenette, 3 closets, accommodations for 2 or 4; moderate rental. 87 St. Stephen St., Suite 8.

EAGER to share or sublet for next few months my quiet, sunny apartment, conveniently located, Brookline, Mass. Write Box M-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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REMODEL present clothes or make new ones; individual and inexpensive; thoroughly trained costume designer. OVERHOLT, 227 Newbury St., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 3393.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

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Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
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FOR RENT

WATERTOWN, MASS.—For rent, 5 rooms, sun porch, first floor, adjoining Oakley Country Club; oil heat (garage); $70. Middlesex 4203.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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INFORMATION WANTED

WILL anyone having information relative to MRS. HANNAH R. KAPLAN, who left Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 2, 1934, and who formerly resided at 207 W. 98th St., N. Y. C., please write Box K-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

BOSTON, 348 Commonwealth Ave.—Unfurnished room, 1st floor, pantry, running water; suitable for business or private. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for woman in apartment; very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 0232.

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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
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SERVING ALL CARS
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Courteous and efficient attention extended to all.
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"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

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Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
COME IN AND SEE OUR JANUARY CLEARANCE TABLE
Many Articles Greatly Reduced
Did you know that we do HEMSTITCHING?
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NEW JERSEY

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Boston Snapshots

Modernistic Boat Yard—Streamline snow drifts, carved by the recent storm, now lie in grotesque patterns around the several scores of yachts and motor boats beached for the winter at Savin Hill Yacht Club. Ten weeks from now men will be painting and scraping their boats for the summer season, but at present the wind is the only artist on the hauling ground. Between husky cruisers seven-foot drifts billow up in curves which might have been drawn by Norman Bel Geddes.

The wind that drapes beady snowflakes so gracefully could not let ordinary, prosaic drifts develop. It is too artistic for that. Within a few feet of a spot devoid of snow, a miniature mountain range is sculptured, in planless beauty. Following curves of hulls that were designed to slip through water with least resistance, the wind has gyrated off in unpredictable directions.

But strangely-carved snowbanks are not the concern of yachtsmen. They merely note on the calendar that the sun is working more hours each day. In 10 short weeks they will be getting into overalls and sweaters to make their boats "yachty" with paint and varnish.

Suburban Phoenix—From the woody suburb of Dover comes the story of an arctic owl with the proverbial wisdom of his species. A fire was lighted in the spacious hearth to help out the steam heat system in the time of stress. Suddenly smoke billowed out into the room and ashes scattered in all directions. The fire went out.

A second attempt was made. The same thing happened. But this time from the flames and smoke emerged a once white, but now gray, bird which zoomed across the room and perched on one of the picturesque beams. The startled fire-lighter rubbed her eyes and looked up—to be met by the unblinking stare of an owl.

Although smoked out of its warm chimney retreat the bird had no intention of going outside. Only when neighbors were called was he finally evicted—by an intrepid fowler who hid in a little balcony and grabbed his feet when he landed on the rail after being dislodged from the beam by accomplices.

Lonely Shoveler—Typical of many odd spectacles to be seen in Boston during the several days since the Wednesday night blizzard is one observed on the approach to the Massachusetts Avenue bridge over the Charles River.

Behind a plow-equipped truck, stalled by the snow bank it had pushed up in front of itself, were lined six crowded street cars, from which impatient patrons would now and then emerge into the six-below air and hurry on toward work. The driver of the plow believed strongly in a policy of minding his own business. He sat back and waited, like Micawber, for something to turn up. Cars honked, cross traffic was held up on Beacon Street.

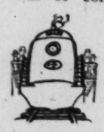
One solitary soldier of the shovel dug away at the obstruction.

Close by some 25 men of a different department were busily engaged in clearing the deserted walks of the Esplanade.

Helpful Press—The plight of a storm-bound visitor in another outlying suburb on the morning after the blizzard was relieved with the help of newspapers. It was essential that she should return to New York that morning—but as yet several feet of snow which had drifted on the road leading to the station lay untouched.

Snowshoes were produced eventually and her warmest clothing, including a fashionable fur coat, were applied. Unfortunately, though, between the tops of her shoes and the fringe of this coat there was an area of exposed silk stocking. In this dilemma someone appeared with copies of the paper and, wrapping them around like puttees, tied them in place with string. Thus equipped the visitor set off across the virgin snows on the mile and a quarter walk to the nearest station—followed by a boy, also on snowshoes, bearing two suitcases. They arrived in time for the train—and completely snow-proofed.

Cozy Locomotive—While thousands of commuters crowded the South Station or sat in trains waiting for delayed engines as snowdrifts shifted over the yards, the New York Central's imposing streamlined Commodore Vanderbilt rested in state with its sheath of steel looking much like a cozy winter overcoat.



Patrons who could find no locomotive to haul them home, passed the time by joining the long line which climbed steps on one side of the engine, passed quickly through the cab, with its glow of warmth and its shining brass, and descended on the other side. Footlights shone up on the ice sheathed driving wheels and connecting rods.

The Commodore Vanderbilt will soon be pulling the Twentieth Century Limited between New York and Chicago, but first of all it paid this little social call on Boston. It is believed that its streamlining will reduce head air resistance by 35 per cent at speeds from 70 to 90 miles an hour. The president of the New York Central has announced that the new engine is evidence of his belief that in spite of the road's successful experiments with Diesel power, the day of the steam locomotive is far from past.

Soviet Films—The Majestic Theater, which has housed many important stage productions in Boston during its long history, had a brief career of one week as a movie theater just before Christmas. Since then snow has drifted into the cracked window of the temporary box office.

It is now to be taken over by the interests which operate the Cameo and Acme theaters in New York, and like them it will be devoted to foreign productions, many of them made in Russia. Under the new name "Art Cinema" it is to open soon with the Soviet film "Chapayev."

"Hub" for Electric Clocks—During the last two or three years it is estimated that 5,000,000 electric clocks have been sold each year in the United States—and the whole development of this great new industry dates back to the installation of the first "master clock" by the Boston Edison Company in 1916.

Before that time electric clocks had been made, but had not proved successful—although the mechanism of the modern clock is the same as that devised by a Bostonian, Henry R. Warren, some years before. Its motor depends upon the accuracy of the generating station in providing current which is actually alternating in direction 120 times a second—commonly known as 60 cycle current.

When Mr. Warren found that such accuracy could not be obtained, he set about constructing, with Mr. R. S. Hale, of the Boston Edison Company, a master clock which would control the speed of the generators. This was installed at the "L" Street power station—and immediately Mr. Warren's clocks functioned with perfect accuracy, and the new industry began its phenomenal growth.

The Warren factory in Ashland, Mass., has made a large proportion of the clocks now in use. Its trademark "Telechron" was adopted soon after the installation of the "master clock" in Boston.

[Boston Snapshots—a Wednesday feature.]

Lobbying is Taken to the Air Waves In Efforts to Influence Legislation

A good example of radio "lobbying" was afforded the American listening public last Sunday which, though perhaps less obvious than in the halls of legislative bodies, was nevertheless a determined, even desperate eleventh hour attempt by anti-World Court groups to influence the course of legislation by means of pressure upon the United States Congress.

The adroitness with which these various groups attacked United States adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice by securing, in one case, by telegrams, the mandate of the General Court of Massachusetts to its representatives in Congress ere that body had actually taken a vote. Or in another attempt secured, so it is said, the services of Will Rogers, to conceal the entirely serious intent of defeating World Court entrance behind typical Rogers' jibes and quips.

These attempts have almost the flavor of that provocative fictional group in the picture "The President Vanishes," which would have sent us reeling to war for its own profit.

The forces of nationalism which would keep nations apart and thus ever at loggerheads with each other, or the group in whose ears the words, "no entangling alliances," of Washington's Farewell Address ever tolls, can be seen behind some of this jockeying.

As usual it found the majority group in favor of the World Court alliance unorganized for effective resistance. But this was merely history repeating itself. The tom toms of the repealists beat more loudly than the obvious majority who favored prohibition and fervently desired to see it in workable form.

The opponents of the proposed child labor amendment are generally more effectively organized than the groups who would like to see it added to the Constitution.

These attempts to influence or control sentiment for or against should serve to remind people of the vast powers of the radio and its great influence. A. D. H.

[Radio Review—a Wednesday feature.]

New Zealand Youth Find More Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—That young New Zealanders are finding more employment is indicated in the annual reports of principals of secondary schools in Auckland. These are the schools that take boys and girls up to 18 years of age, and pass them on to industries and commerce or to the universities.

The headmaster of the Mt. Albert Grammar School described annual stock takings for some time past as heart-breaking affairs, but in 1934 much had happened to encourage schoolmasters with the prospect of regaining an equilibrium of school population and to reawaken in the boys reasonable hope of congenial employment.

The principal of the Seddon Memorial Technical College reported that during 1934 the demand for labor had increased to such an extent that the school had been unable to fill all available vacancies.

Tasmania Protects Children in Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The growth of motor traffic in Tasmania has caused the authorities to take special steps to protect school children, of whom there are 33,000 enrolled. They are given special instruction on how to take care of themselves, and elder girls and boys are stationed at schools with flags to signal the smaller children when to cross the road when going to and from school.

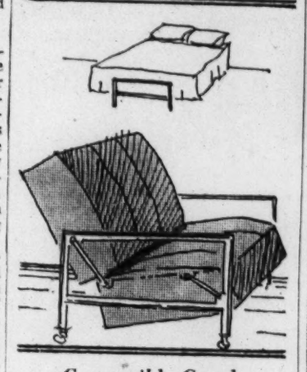
At danger points in the cities special traffic police are on duty at the schools during hours when children are coming and going. The steps taken have reduced to a minimum the risk of accident. Motor cars, lorries and cycles in Tasmania now number 18,000, from which the Government derives an annual revenue of £100,000.

Daily Features

The chemist who extracted gold from water might try his hand at watered stock.

Smart man: The father who keeps one arithmetic lesson ahead of Johnnie.

With the Inventors



Convertible Couch

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that the studio couch has become an established favorite, because it may so easily be converted into an extra bed, this new type of combination bed and couch puts in an appearance, and has just secured U. S. Patent No. 1982930 for its inventor, N. J. Rosso, of Revere, Mass. In this case, the two halves which eventually form the bed serve as seat and back, instead of being placed one on top of the other, and so open out quite readily in the manner of a Pullman berth.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Joppa, Old Testament

THE town of Joppa appears to be first mentioned in the Bible in Joshua 19:46, where our Common Version alludes to it under the name "Japho." It was situated on the Mediterranean coast some 32 miles to the south of Caesarea; and the various references to Joppa in the pages of the Old Testament suggest that it was a busy and thriving seaport.

In the days of King Solomon, the workmen of the Tyrian ruler, Hiram, brought timber to Joppa on floats, and thence it was transported overland to Jerusalem, to be used in the construction of the temple and other buildings (II Chron. 2:16); while in Ezra's time, the same port again acted as the clearing house for cedars of Lebanon intended for building operations in the capital (Ezra 3:7).

Moreover, when Jonah sought a ship to take him to Tarshish, on his flight "from the presence of the Lord," he appears to have had no difficulty in finding one by the wharves of Joppa (Jonah 1:3).

Brevities

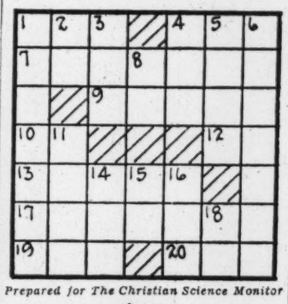
Los Angeles Times: "Women don't go in for exploring," says an explorer who has never watched one look through 73 articles in a handbag looking for a dime.

Humorist: An old Yorkshireman, found wandering in an American town, said he had no idea how he got there. Wealthy Americans who import old-world villages should be careful not to gather up inhabitants with them.

Chicago Daily News: Generosity is a husband's prize virtue, says Dorothy Dix. Many husbands have suspected that the ladies think so.

Daily Oklahoman—Fable: The driver tooted his horn to call somebody from the house, and waited a reasonable time before tooting again.

Crossword Puzzle No. 61



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Mocassin-like shoe
4—Mountain range in Asia Minor
7—Boisterous
9—Hard, porous structures
10—On condition that
12—Interjection
13—Trees
17—Essential part
19—A cereal grass
20—Kind of lettuce

Down

1—Thrive
2—Sloth
3—A roundish mass
4—Electrified particle
5—A prearranged combat
6—Classifies
8—Preposition
11—Containing a greasy liquid
14—Born
15—Printer's measure
16—Dry
18—Negation

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Teammates

"Tommy and Dolly Are Good Friends and Fine Workers," Writes Miss Alice Chauncey, of London, in Submitting This Picture for the Monitor Camera Club. The Naturalness Is to be Commended.

In Lighter Vein

Disillusioned

A keen golfer had a charming girl on his right at dinner, and gave her graphic descriptions of his achievements with the clubs, hardly allowing her time to say more than "Really!"

During the dessert he remarked: "I'm afraid I've been monopolizing the conversation and talking nothing but golf."

"Oh, never mind," said the girl. "But you might tell me: what *is* golf?"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Reason

The opera was "Lily of Killarney," and the tenor was terrible. At last one of two men in the front row stood up and said: "Come on out; we've had enough."

The other refused.

"Come on," said the first man, "you've been growling even more than I have!"

"I know," replied the other, "but he's arrested in the next act, and I want to see him arrested!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Safer

Hostess of Public Ball (to lady wearing great array of jewelry): "You would prefer to dance with the detective, I feel sure."—*Pearson's.*

Plenty of Time

"My uncle left over 500 clocks."

"Indeed! It must have taken some time to wind up his estate."—*Lewisham and Catford Guide.*

Kitchen Candor

"Have you swept under the mat, Mary?"

"Yes, mum; everything."

The Proposal

He: "You should see the new altar in our church."

She: "Lead me to it."

Remember?

When we used to ride around in a surrey with fringe round the top?
—*Mrs. Fern Z., Kansas City, Mo.*

When men softened and waterproofed their boots by greasing them with mutton tallow?
—*M. G. A., Arlington, Mass.*

When boys wore copper-toed boots with a panel of red leather at the top of the bootleg?
—*F. E. B., Old Fort, N. C.*

Quotation for Today

IT IS easy in the world to live after the world's opinions; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the Great Man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—EMERSON.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Just Like You

ARTISTIC girls have bought a supply of dolls with heads having a certain mold, no features have been added and wigs have not been attached. The customer chooses the wig, describes the features, or brings pictures of the individual which the doll should resemble.

Features are then shown by means of the artist's brush; the proper shade of hair is attached; eyelashes and brows may be added; and a doll "just like you" is the result. Clothes are made to order if desired. A. S.

Worth Knowing

THE NATION'S BILL FOR READY-MADE CONFECTIONS WAS $160,000,000 DURING 1934. (A 16% INCREASE OVER '33)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Yucca Jim

The Ill Wind Blows Good

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the sun is shinin', an' our credit is good at the corner grocery, an' we are able to meet the installments on our car an' radio an' overstuffed livin' room suite, and when there is a balance in the bank, an' the boss is genial an' there is a ton of coal in the basement, why we seem to think we can get along real well without guidance. It is when things go all wrong that we get up in time to brush the children's hair an' get 'em off to Sunday school. If conditions is bad enough, why we even straggle into a pew ourselves like a bunch of uncertain strays out of the badlands. —*Yucca Jim.*

Moments Musical

Stephen Foster

No. 37

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE courting Jane McDowell, Stephen Foster promised Joe, the old Negro who drove Dr. McDowell in the daytime and answered the doorbell at night, to write him "in a song." The famous *Old Black Joe* is the fulfillment of this promise.

After Foster's marriage to Jane he wrote many, many Negro songs. The Christy minstrels introduced them to an eager public, but Foster was often paid no more than $10 or $15 for such beloved and familiar works as *Old Folks at Home, My Old Kentucky Home,* and *Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground.* Although Foster intended to compose much more serious music, he finally decided to establish his name without shame as "an Ethiopian song writer."

Foster learned much from the untutored plantation Negro, but most of his songs were of his own invention, both words and music.

I remember that Maud Powell, America's foremost woman violinist, had a medley of Foster tunes which she played on her programmes in an incomparable way. She told me "back stage," when I played with her, that audiences love these old melodies, especially in Europe. They think of them as Negro spirituals or American folk music and ask for them again and again.

Foster wrote songs for the people, to be sung by the people. There are but few Americans who have not from childhood sung:

The sun shines bright on my old Kentucky home,
'Tis summer, the darkies are gay.

What pictures those few words paint! One sees an old log cabin with mammy and pappy sitting in the doorway in the sun. The young 'uns are full of rhythm and tune, one picking a banjo or playing a mouth organ and others slapping their hands in syncopated rhythm. They take turns in a wild clog dance until exhausted. Then all join in a song of perfect harmony. As it floats across the fields to the "big house," all praise the name of Stephen Foster, America's foremost song writer. SONYA MICHELL.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dover, Mass.

MILITARY medals are awarded to soldiers who give unstinting service "above and beyond the call of duty."

The morning after New England's record blizzard a fuel oil truck arrived at Dover. Patrick Lee was driving. His helper was Herbert Debbins. Three quarters of a mile from the center a customer was practically out of oil. The temperature was dropping. But the three-quarter-of-a-mile run from the center was a field of unbroken and drifted snow. No vehicle could go through. The plows had not touched it.

Patrick Lee made a decision. That house must be kept warm. So he took four five-gallon cans and filled them with oil. Then he and Helper Debbins got under way. Finally, two hours from the time they started, they staggered with their burdens to the house and poured the oil into the tank.

It was all in the day's work to them—no medals, no eulogies. Men have been decorated for less.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Substitute Motion

No. 26

The villagers were engaged in a discussion about an amendment in the form of a substitute motion, which had just carried.

"WHEN an amendment in the form of a substitute motion carries, it does seem that a vote on the question as amended is a repetition," Mr. Wright explained. "But, in this case, as in any other amended motion, there must be a vote on the motion as amended. There are reasons for this. You see, the motion as amended, or, in this case, the substitute motion, is again opened to debate before the final vote is taken. And that debate might result in the amended motion losing, or being tabled, or postponed, etc."

"Oh, I see now," acknowledged the president. "Isn't it interesting how these points clear up when you know why? Thanks again, Sol."

He then called for remarks on the question as amended by the following substitute motion: That permission be requested of the school board to remove the old fence from the front of the school grounds.

The motion carried.

"That clears up the questions submitted thus far," said Mr. Putney. "What is next?"

Someone made a motion to adjourn. It was seconded; and the meeting began to break up.

"Just a moment," called out President Putney, as he rapped for order. "Don't you remember we learned that a meeting is not adjourned until the motion to adjourn has been acted on and the result announced?"

"Yes," came the loud voice of Caleb Wells, "if you want to deorderize this meetin', do it in an orderly manner."

Quiet was restored. The motion to adjourn carried; and the president then declared the meeting adjourned.

What They Say

"The most sentimental sight I saw was a convalescent London horse being turned out into the paddock for the first time, blinking and staring at the spread of green grass. It had never seen a field before! 'Get along with you, old chap!' said the surgeon, giving it a friendly slap on its hindquarters. And the Cockney horse advanced timidly into Paradise."—*Horace Thorogood.*

Radio and Opera

"There is so much talent in America that we need a wider bridge to the opera house. Radio, I believe, is the long-desired bridge."—*Geraldine Farrar.*

Education vs. Crime

"Keeping young people in school and giving them a good foundation for life is the best way of keeping them out of crime."—*Robert L. Hill, president, Rotary International.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Drakeville Music Club*

By THE HAGERS

THE DRAKEVILLE MUSIC CLUB THIS YEAR BROUGHT ARTISTS WE DELIGHT TO HEAR:
SERGEI DRAKEOFF, THE FIRST TO COME, CAN MAKE A GRAND PIANO HUM;
I HEARD PIETRO WIDGEONELLO PLAY A CONCERT ON HIS CELLO;
AND MADAME DUCKSKI, YOU'LL AGREE, CAN THRILL YOU WHEN SHE HITS HIGH C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Unreason Wins a Battle

THE manner of America's rejection of the World Court hurts worse than the actual rejection. Technically, failure of the United States to join the Court at this time is not a major disaster. The nation will continue to survive without membership. The Court itself will continue the slow development of international law without official American support.

But symbolically, refusal to join the Court looks like a rejection of co-operative peace efforts—even of the struggle to develop world law in which the United States has been a leader since before the first Hague Peace Conference. This appearance—which the Monitor is convinced belies the aspirations and the real purpose of the American people—is gravely damaging.

However, the incomprehensible timidity, the self-centered stupidity, the unbelievable folly which this action seems to represent should amaze rather than dishearten men and nations striving to organize peace. The Senate vote—a majority of sixteen, but seven short of the required two thirds—was a victory for ignorance, prejudice—and apathy. Yet such victories must be temporary.

It may be possible to flood Senators with 40,000 telegrams by an intensive campaign of scaremongery on the radio and in the yellow press. It may be possible for a time to make millions of Americans believe that the World Court is the League of Nations. It may be possible to misrepresent specially safeguarded participation in this effort to develop judicial settlement of international disputes as an "entangling alliance." It may be possible for years to hide from Americans their own inescapable political and commercial interests in the maintenance of world peace.

It may be possible for some time to frighten the minority of Americans with bugaboos and bogeys. It may be possible to confuse the issue and to control through Hearstism and Coughlinism one third of the Senate. It may be possible even to preserve the apathy of those Americans who perceive their country's true interest. But ignorance, fear, prejudice, confusion and apathy hold no immortal mandate in the United States.

It would be a grave mistake for the United States to engage in co-operative endeavors to establish alternatives to war before the solid interests and true opinions of the American people supported such endeavors. The worst thing about the present rejection of the World Court is that it misrepresents those interests and opinions. That wrong impression must be corrected before it be accepted as fact. But those who believe it is not the fact about the situation have an assurance that enlightened self-interest will eventually become apparent. Ignorance, prejudice and apathy may win a battle, but the long wars of history go to intelligence, tolerance and alertness.

During the darkest days of the World War, C. P. Scott, the great editor of the Manchester Guardian, wrote in a letter to a friend:

> What a lovely day! Somehow the peace and beauty of nature seems to make more poignant the sense of the destruction and wickedness that is going on. And what if our task should prove too hard for us? It would seem like the denial of God. But one has always to remember how vast are the spaces of history and how sure its revenges, and that in the end it is always the spiritual forces which prevail.

Those who have the faith to work for enlightenment and good will must have the understanding to recognize that the forces with which and for which they work can suffer only temporary defeat.

The New Cuba

AN EXPERIMENT in international co-operation has brought forth its first fruit. Eleven American scholars chosen by the Foreign Policy Association have just published a report called "Problems of the New Cuba."

This "commission on Cuban affairs" was invited by President Carlos Mendieta in March of 1934 to make a survey of conditions in Cuba and to suggest solutions which might be considered by the Cuban Government. The task was difficult and dangerous. Hardly had the commission arrived in Cuba when the whole political atmosphere changed. Some of those members of the President's Cabinet from whom the commission expected assistance resigned and went into self-imposed exile. Fact-finding became difficult; the outlook for a peaceful solution of Cuba's problems darkened as days sped by.

Nevertheless, the report of the commission is a notable achievement. There are some obvious but, in many cases, inevitable flaws. In the "index of reservations" there are only fourteen exceptions to conclusions. Evidently the commission is virtually united on its findings. This fact makes this report a challenge which the State Department and President Roosevelt can hardly ignore. When eleven disinterested scholars speak out, their documented testimony and their measured opinion deserves attention.

The commission has made a thorough study of almost every phase of Cuban life and in some distinguished chapters has captured not merely the meaning of things in Cuba but a deep insight into realms where foreign observers, as these investigators were, rarely achieve more than fleeting glimpses.

With one notable exception, the reader of his report will be introduced, carefully, thoroughly and constructively into all that is important in Cuba. That exception is a curious and somewhat inexplicable absence of any discussion of the Cuban army and the military problem of that land, a problem which almost every Latin-American nation has had to solve. That problem must be solved before any of the splendidly constructive recommendations of the commission can be put into effect.

The report leaves no doubt in the reader's mind as to the commission's belief that Cuba's plight today is traceable in large part to Washington:

> The conclusion cannot be avoided, however, that the interference of the United States in an internal revolutionary struggle has been a factor in creating Cuba's present situation.

The blocking of Grau is discussed. The frustration of the social revolution is described, and though blame has been distributed objectively on Americans and Cubans alike, the reader must conclude that Cuba's problems will never be solved until the United States lives up to her promise of "live and let live."

Is Suppression Confession?

THE Boston Finance Commission, stripped of members unpalatable to Governor Curley, has indicated that it may suppress the Prado report. This report, a unit in the series concerned with an investigation of alleged speculative land takings during the Curley mayoralty term, has been said, by Mr. E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the commission, to be of "no consequence."

It would seem that if the report is truly of no consequence, then there can be no logical reason for resisting public demand that it be released. If, however, it is of consequence, then the public is most assurably entitled to see it.

To a major portion of the public the suppression of the report would strengthen the distrust aroused by Governor Curley's rush to reconstitute the commission. It would appear that only something of much "consequence" could cause such an urgency. Suppression may be confession. The people are entitled to the facts obtained in an investigation conducted at their expense and for their protection.

Nor does it follow that the people are helpless if the commission refuses to release the report. The strongest of political mandates, even such as Governor Curley had in the last election, can be whittled away by a series of acts in open defiance of popular opinion. The rank and file of voters may be slow to wrath and indisposed to sustained protection of their rights. But they are axiomatically capable of sporadic revolt against too blatant abuses.

Governor Curley and the Boston Finance Commission are now confronted with a deliberate choice of whether to suppress or release the Prado report. Release of that report will be interpreted as an act in the public interest; suppression of the report will be interpreted as an act contrary to the public interest. Far from impotent, the public awaits the decision.

Hitching Up the Drought Belt

SINCE 1873, when the passage of the Timber Culture Act gave administrative recognition to the need for protective tree planting in the prairie-plains region of the United States, there have been tentative efforts to keep the carpet of productive soil anchored to the grain corridor of America. But it took an interminable breeze, rolling a relentless vacuum cleaner over plain and prairie and stealing unnumbered acres of rich land; an estimated loss of something like $5,000,000,000; the bleats and bellows of hundreds of thousands of thirst-crazed livestock, and a whole nation saddened by reports of heroic struggles waged against drought—it took all these and many more alarms finally to make the United States hitch up its belt to defeat wind and sun.

And hitch up its belt is exactly what America is doing to allay further incursions of the thirsty vacuum cleaner, for one of the most practical measures taken in the drought area is the shelter belt program adopted by six midwestern states, a program whereby 4,000,000 trees will be set out at strategic points as a preliminary to a belt-like series of arboreal windbreaks which will stretch from the Canadian border southward into the Texas Panhandle.

Announcement is made by the American Tree Association in its publication, the Forestry News Digest, that 150 miles of shelter belt planting will be made by the United States Forest Service this spring. In the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, some thirty planting areas, each about five miles long, have been selected for the preliminary work, about 21,000 man days work being required for the projects.

This preliminary work is more than an experiment. The planting of shelter belts has gone on in the prairie-plains region ever since the arrival of the first covered wagon, and hundreds of ranchers have demonstrated the worth of the plan. The planting of 4,000,000 trees on thirty projects, therefore, will not only demonstrate the approved methods of constructing growing windbreaks, it will constitute certain "holes" in the proposed shelter belt whereby the United States may gird its loins for a wholesale attack on future droughts.

The Mayan Mystery Again

Book News of the Day

THE history of few regions remains veiled in mystery in our over-traveled world. Among these few, surely, must be counted the land of the Maya in Central America. Here the red man evolved a civilization comparable to ancient Egypt, a civilization without a convenient Rosetta stone, that has perplexed natural scientists for the last hundred years.

It seems natural enough that Mr. J. Leslie Mitchell, as a distinguished Scottish novelist and archaeologist, should be attracted by the riddles of the Yucatan jungle. One opens the pages of THE CONQUEST OF THE MAYA (New York: Dutton. $3.75) with high hopes of discovering a work free from pedantry or the unbridled romanticism of the amateur. Mr. Mitchell, unquestionably an authority on his subject, abundantly realizes these hopes.

* * *

It is to be regretted, however, that he writes with something more than the usual condescension of a European toward American endeavor. Strongly disbelieving the local origin of Mayan culture, doubting the justice of the "Monroe Doctrine of American Archaeologists," he occupies many paragraphs quarreling with the "Americanists." On pages 88 and 89 he goes so far as to suggest that the so-called elephant-decorations on Stela B at Copan have been deliberately mutilated. "Is it too much to suspect that the 'bandits,' refreshed by this exercise, have now returned to their more orthodox and respectable archaeological pursuits?" While denying the land bridge over what is now Bering Straits, Mr. Mitchell insists that the Maya's culture came to them in successive waves over the Pacific and even from the Mediterranean region.

Perhaps the author's most interesting deductions are to be found in connection with the Maya's calendar, their highest intellectual achievement.

* * *

For some casual readers "The Conquest of the Maya" will seem too condensed, complicated, and above all too argumentative. Others, who may not know much of anthropology, will find the work absorbingly interesting. More serious students, especially if they happen to be "Americanists," will restrain their enthusiasm. They can comfort themselves with the thought that they are in the company of Dr. H. T. Spindon, Dr. Gann, and Messrs. Blom and Le Farge of Tulane University, to mention only a few. But whichever side the serious student may take, he cannot deny that "The Conquest of the Maya" is a scholarly, vigorous and sincere book.

D. H.

And Back Into the Limelight He Goes

A Chronicle of Cats

I FIRST began with dogs, or rather, to be exact in this case, a dog began with me. Nelly was a bull terrier, and I was her chief charge. It was her province to keep my three-year-old inquisitiveness within bounds. She did that in a thoroughly efficient and doggy manner. And how could I argue against her persuasion when she had me from behind? I have long since grown up, but I remember Nelly.

Many years later, when I read something that Lafcadio Hearn had written, I suddenly knew there were cats. Cats are like that: they are always everywhere. One moment you have no thought of them; the next you are conscious of their waiting for your slow and dull perception to become aware. It was so in this case. I had grown up in a world of cats without being conscious of their presence. Hearn awakened me with his simple life story of an Oriental Tortoiseshell. Thus this chronicle rightly owes its existence to a resolve I made after reading "A Psychological Episode." From the day I first saw Tama—whom I named after her Oriental prototype when under the Hearn influence, and carried home with her beautiful motley head sticking out of a paper bag—until this most immediate present, I have had a constant and growing affection for catamountain creatures.

* * *

It would, I presume, be a tedious and somewhat thankless task to catalogue here, especially for the uninitiate, all the cats that have followed Tama. And quite impossible to mention even the great feline worthies I have known. At best, I can only draw from that glorious and colorful pageant a few individuals to substantiate what I have said of them.

Only once has it been my experience to father a family of cats. Even then it was hardly of my devising. I had started on a vacation jaunt across several of these United States with my favorites, Puck and Pansy, occupying a specially constructed compartment in the car's tonneau. All was as I had planned the first day, but the morning of the second I discovered a very sizable increase to the extent of six varicolored catlings. Perhaps the incident has no point, except for its singularity; but I mention it as evidence of the unexpected piquancy which such an association holds.

* * *

Names I have discovered have much to do with the success and happiness of cats. And so we came to Mimo. He was such a nondescript fellow — black with white spots, altogether undistinguished. He was not fond of staying indoors, and not at all polite. He climbed everywhere, swinging on curtains, making spectacular leaps, concocting all sorts of games to amuse himself. How like a monkey, everyone said. That was it. How like a monkey—a perfect mimic. Thus with a psychic ability to evaluate character and the help of a dictionary of Greek roots, "Mimo" was evolved. In every sense he lived up to his name, and no one seemed happier than he over its choice.

However, small apartments are rarely designed with the needs of monkeys in view, and in the end it seemed easier to keep the apartment. But the opportunity that let Mimo out let Ellen in. Shy, self-possessed, as demure as a country lass was Ellen, i. e., Ellenbogen to give the full German extension for Ellen's short elbow of a tail. I have never known so gentle or so dainty a cat as she. We communed in deep silences as holy men are said to do; so it was her just reward to be immortalized—at least apotheosized—by Elizabeth Coatsworth in "The Cat Who Went to Heaven."

* * *

Of Bambino I forbear to write, for I was never quite able to fathom him. He was an aristocrat, a gentleman who kept strictly his own counsels.

There were many others, too, many others. There is now Tinker Bell. To speak of her would be to attempt a story that is fascinatingly incomplete. I prefer to wait. Meanwhile I cannot close this chronicle without some mention of Marcus Aurelius, even though the stretch of years is immense since we companioned together. One winter when loneliness hung about the eaves, Marcus scratched at my door to comfort me.

He had behind him a record of successive failure. Imagining himself, quite rightly as I soon discovered, to be a companionable person, he could find no one willing to recognize his mission indoors. I gave him his chance. I needed someone with a bent toward friendship and a gift to divine melancholy. Marcus was a philosopher in its original sense, rare even among humans, for he loved wisdom, and was given to deep thought. As I worked far into the night, he never left me. And when at last the work was finished, and I retired, he would curl himself protectingly on my pillow. Of all that he was, it is difficult to write. To praise him justly is unlikely. But to use a befitting word sincerely, he was—magnificat.

J. B. D.

Who'd Spend the Pension?

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In discussing the probable working out of the Townsend "old-age" pension plan, it seems to the writer that several important features have been entirely overlooked or ignored by its advocates. One of them is this:

Millions of actual or potential workers would be taken out of productive employment to "take care" of "Pa and Ma" or "Grandpa and Grandma," and incidentally help them spend their $200 a month. Even those pensioners without children or grandchildren would find nieces or nephews or cousins ready to quit their jobs in order to "take care" of the pensioner and help dissipate the $200 a month.

Until humanity manifests a great deal more perfection than is now apparent, there will continue to be quite a large percentage of workers (young and old) who are producers and wage earners because this enables them to eat regularly and buy the things they want. Then why spread before them the opportunity of living upon the bounty of Uncle Sam (in reality, their neighbors and fellow citizens who work and produce the material wealth and comforts which civilized people enjoy)?

It seems quite reasonable to believe that by the end of the first year of operation under the proposed plan, it would be found that the pension of $200 a month was being spent by an average of at least three people, instead of one, as intended; and in the case of the colored people here in the South, and also in many white communities where the families are large and the standard of living comparatively low, the average would be nearer five persons than three per pensioner. In other words, instead of the pensioner having $200 a month to spend, to "stimulate business," he would have from $40 to $70, and the remainder would be supporting in idleness men and women of all degrees of mental and physical fitness for being producing, useful citizens, instead of parasites. There is no way this unfortunate condition could be prevented.

While the writer is one who would be entitled to a pension under this plan, and who would appreciate having the $200 a month to spend, he cannot help feeling that the plan is impracticable and unjust—a plan tending to make our people, young and old, spenders and loafers, instead of producers and honorable, upright citizens. A system of moderate pensions for needy and deserving men and women is a desirable thing to work for; but that is quite different from this fantastic plan for squandering billions, and incidentally teaching our young people that they can go along through this earthly experience being utterly worthless to themselves, their fellow citizens, and the nation, and that Uncle Sam will finally reward them with a good, fat pension when they have achieved the wonderful and inspiring goal of being "sixty years old"!

O. T. LEDFORD

Clearwater, Fla.

Another View on Spain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who takes a great interest in the various articles which appear in the Monitor and appreciates their impartiality, I cannot but feel that the news which comes to you from your correspondents in Spain has too obvious a bias toward the Left Political Wing to be true. I am thinking of an article reporting complaints of Caballero, the Socialist leader. One would not imagine that his fulminations were against a Government which had been elected by a popular vote! Such was the case. The Spanish people, men and women alike, did not want Caballero and his ideas, and they said so emphatically. The Socialist answer to popular opinion is before me even as I write.

Photographs of the cathedral and other buildings in Oviedo wrecked by dynamite, descriptions of hooligans firing at peaceful citizens who dared to look out of their own windows—these are behind the proletarian outburst of the Spanish Socialists. They did not like the result of the general election, and in Asturias alone have said so by killing over 3000 of their opponents.

The Spanish nation has enjoyed no peace since King Alfonso left his throne. He may have made many mistakes, but that was certainly his greatest. There is a popular impression that he went away because of an overwhelming adverse vote at the municipal elections of 1931. So far from this being the case, there were at that election 22,150 Monarchist councilors elected and only 5875 Republicans.

GEORGE C. FOSTER

Bayswater, Eng.

When Astronomers Disagree

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the front page of the Monitor recently there appeared an article entitled "Austrian Thinks Moon Is Like Nut, Kernel of Which Earth Has Not Seen." The article gives publicity to the opinions of Mr. Joseph Weisberger, Austrian astronomer. Permit me to point out several statements which are contrary to fact and which could only convey confusion to the lay public. The article says that this man has published a book in which he puts forward the theory that the moon, like the earth, is covered with an atmosphere, whose upper surface reflects the light of the sun in such a way that we can never see the globe it incloses. The facts of the case are that since the advent of photography no changes of any appreciable size, such as a landslide, have been discovered. Quoting Professors Russell, Dugan and Stewart of the Princeton University Observatory, we read in "Astronomy," Volume I (Ginn & Co.), pages 182-183: "It is certain that there are no conspicuous changes; there are no such transformations as would be presented by the earth viewed telescopically,—no clouds, no storms, no snow of winter, and no spread of vegetation in the spring.—Our maps of the visible part of the moon are on the whole as complete and accurate as our maps of the earth, taking into account the polar regions and the interior of the continents of Asia and Africa." When it is realized that 30,000 craters can be seen on the surface of the moon, *the idea* (that we are looking at the atmosphere) *is more like a nut* than the moon itself could ever be. The article continues, "Tomorrow the camera may show a picture of the moon greatly different from the one caught today.—What one sees," he says, "is an ever changing atmosphere shell about the moon." Such statements are utterly contrary to fact.

St. Louis, Mo. DR. W. J. HOOPER

The Wide Horizon

Toward Stability in Spain

By R. A. Calvert

MADRID

SPAIN has entered 1935 with hopes of stable government which its trade so badly needs. The last year slipped away devoid of any solid achievement and clouded by the October revolution, which failed at the cost of many lives and wrecked the Socialist Party, whose leaders had spent some $5,000,000 on preparing it.

The forces of the Right have come through the storm with their position greatly strengthened. Whatever deeper consequences the rebellion may have—many months, perhaps years of Rightist government without organized Leftist opposition are believed to lie before Spain.

The largest party in Cortes, the Roman Catholic Party, has prepared its program consisting of an imposing array of new laws which are to be steadily pushed forward without undue haste. A few are: revision of Land Reform, press law, law of associations to regulate functioning of workers' societies, provision for unemployment, municipal and electoral reform, culminating in drastic reform of the Constitution.

The Catalan problem, provisionally settled by prolongation of rule from Madrid until the Government sees fit to allow new elections for the Catalan Parliament, will probably be solved finally by curtailment of the liberal measure of autonomy previously enjoyed by the region. Control of Catalan police has already reverted to the State, and the control of certain taxation, teaching, and agriculture will undoubtedly follow.

* * *

The Government itself has naturally to adopt, at least temporarily, the views of the three Roman Catholic ministers whose party holds the whiphand in Cortes. But the Radicals do not appear to have any independent criterion in the matter of the revision of the Constitution, let alone any wish to see it altered.

The recent speech to his followers by Señor Gil Robles, the Roman Catholic leader, leaves no doubt as to the form the revision will ultimately take—if the present Roman Catholic Radical coalition holds, which seems unlikely. Indeed, threats to break it up have already been launched by the Roman Catholics themselves, while Señor Alejandro Lerroux has since made it quite clear that he is personally drifting toward the left, "from which side," he declares quite openly, "progress comes."

The Roman Catholics propose to bring about reform of Articles 26 and 48 of the Constitution, since they place the church in a position of inferiority. Article 26 dissolves certain religious orders, nationalizes their property, forbids them to trade and stops state help to the clergy. Article 48 makes free lay education the prerogative of the State and allows Roman Catholics to teach only their own dogma in their own buildings, thus banning religious schools which outnumbered state schools under the monarchy. Once this has been achieved, the Roman Catholics would be nearer their aim to establish a corporative state on Christian Socialist lines after effecting a redistribution of land on equitable lines.

The ideal of a corporative state held by the Spanish Roman Catholics is not yet clearly defined. They do not consider that the Italian system which hands over to a Corporative Assembly the entire legislation is suitable for Spain. They visualize a corporative assembly more as an upper house, with a lower house dealing with the political needs of the country.

* * *

Apart from the question of Constitutional Reform, the Government has drawn up a law to regulate municipal elections, Premier Lerroux having stated the Cabinet's wish to renew the municipalities in the spring. A law to regulate provincial and general elections, another to check abuses by the press, another to control strikes and provision for unemployment constitute, together with economic reform, calculated to balance the budget, the remainder of the government program for 1935.

It is obvious from the declarations of the Roman Catholic leader that Fascism, as conceived by Señor Primo de Rivera, has no future in Spain, Señor Gil Robles having recently admitted that Parliament as at present constituted is acceptable as the least of the evils the Roman Catholics have to put up with under a democratic system not, in their opinion, suited to the individualistic temperament of Spaniards.

The most ambitious of the Roman Catholic schemes which 1935 heralds in is that providing for drastic economic reform. In view of the fact that the country is still without budget estimates for 1935, the 1934 estimates having been extended for three months, a commission has been named to study and recommend cuts which must amount to not less than 200,000,000 pesetas.

Hope of a return to prosperity through ordered spending is thus offered to the Spanish taxpayer and the experiment in Christian Socialism about to be tried is one which, in view of the peculiar individualistic Spanish character, offers more hope of success than government by any other system. Circumstances today make stable government more than ever a fair possibility as well as a need, and moderate Spaniards, tired of strife, look forward to the most hopeful New Year since Don Alfonso went.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JANUARY 30, 1935

Drawn by Robert Charles Haun

Building Laws for the Nations

By Nicolas Politis

Minister of Greece in France

IF THE MAN IN THE STREET were asked, "Is international law growing stronger?" I imagine he would answer without hesitation: "No." It certainly seems, at first sight, that far from growing stronger international law is constantly being discredited.

The World War and the events which followed it in the political, economic, financial, social and moral realms, have deeply disturbed men's minds as to the value, efficacy and even the existence of international law. Having seen so many treaties violated, so many rules disregarded, so much that is arbitrary ruling international relations, men have been inclined to let themselves be dominated by doubt and pessimism. There has been talk of the failure of international law, of the impossibility of subordinating the activities of nations to compulsory rules, of the sad fate of humanity condemned to live in a permanent state of disorder and anarchy.

Fortunately, however, this is only a false impression. It is due to appearances that are misleading. It finds an excuse in the fact that there is a sharp contrast between conditions of life today and certain principles which for a very long time were the foundation of international law. But these principles are no longer valid. They have been nullified by the necessities of life. They have already been replaced—or are on the point of being replaced—by other principles which are not yet quite understood.

It is too often forgotten that international law is by no means unchangeable. On the contrary, interna-

.ional law is essentially evolving, for it is but the image of human life. Like human life, it undergoes ceaseless changes and it is in process of perpetual transformation. Its formulas represent only a temporary social phase which grows old very quickly. When it becomes evident that they are no longer in accord with factual realities they are replaced by new formulas.

This change, however, is never instantaneous. It takes place by degrees. Before an outworn formula is condemned, every effort is made to adapt it by corrections designed to remedy its worst faults and more manifest imperfections. Only when it has reached the point where no further use can be made of it is it replaced.

International law, as it has been in force up until now, was formed four centuries ago under the sign of absolute sovereignty. It was based on the idea of a simple juxtaposition of independent states, equal and free of any engagement other than those which they were pleased to assume.

This "statist," individualist and voluntary conception of international law was admissible just so long as nations lived in a state of relative isolation. It ceased to be possible from the moment the economic and social structure of the world was changed.

The development of communications, the birth of big industry, and the progress of physical science and of machinery during the last century have completely transformed international relations. In every domain of human activity—economic, intellectual, political—the links between the peoples have become more numerous, more extensive and more complicated. New interests, new needs, new problems have arisen, and also, in a certain measure, a new mentality.

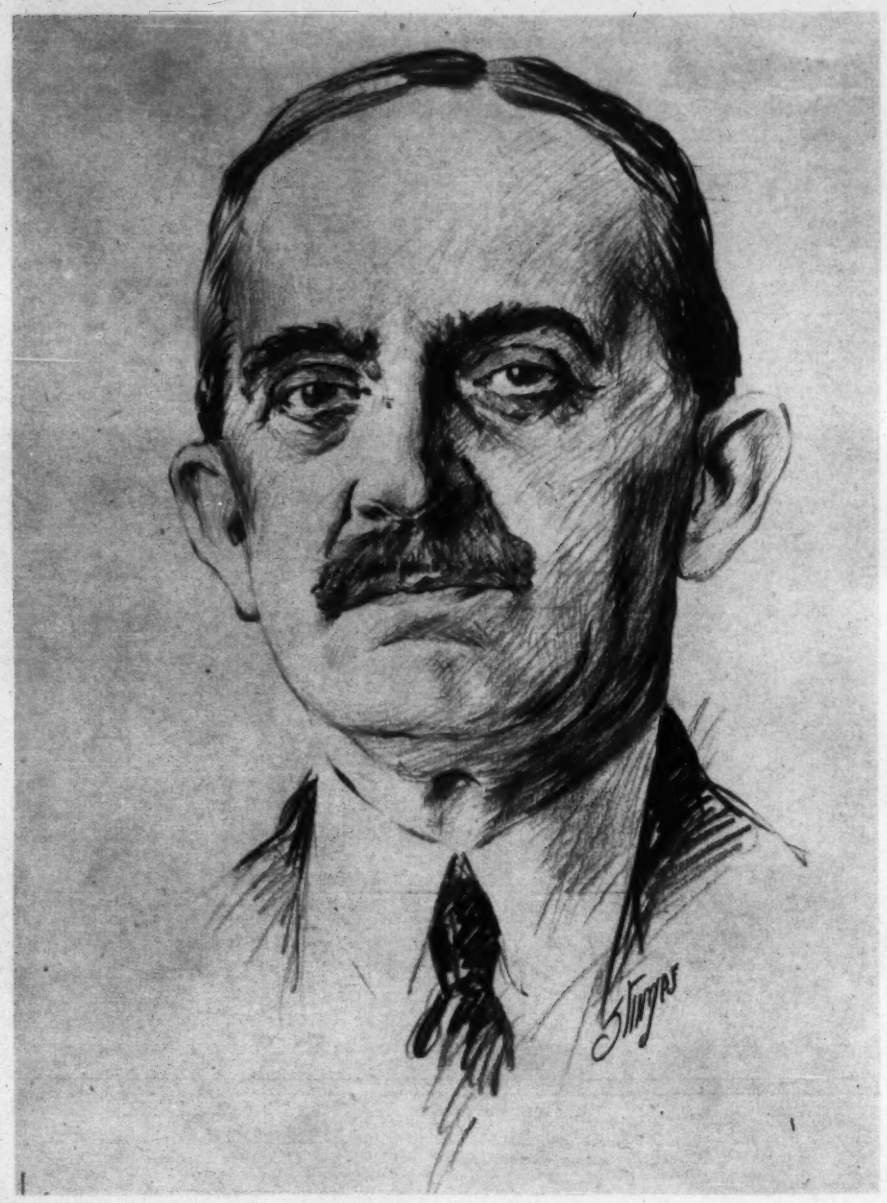
As was natural and inevitable, the transformation of international life brought about the transformation of the laws which govern it. New rules appeared in response to those new needs which were the most pressing, thus constantly enriching the body of international law. During the last 60 years enormous numbers of treaties, agreements and arrangements of all sorts have been concluded.

But the significance of all these new developments was not very clearly grasped. The most apparent changes could not be overlooked, but the profound transformations of which these changes were only the external manifestation passed unperceived. Men were only too willing to make themselves believe that the broad lines of human life—and therefore the fundamental bases of international law—remained always the same. They imagined that whatever modifications there were took place within the same general framework which remained unchangeable.

It took the cataclysm of 1914 and its effects to prove that the change was in reality much more profound. Then it began to be realized that the rules which had sprung up in the last two or three generations were not, as had at first been believed, mere complements of an old-established order, but the indications of a new law. It has been necessary, therefore, to subject to thorough examination, and sometimes to revise completely, a number of principles which had until then been considered absolutely essential.

In particular, this was the case with the notion of national sovereignty. After dominating international law for four centuries, this idea of sovereignty had begun to obstruct its development and even to shatter its authority. Experience showed more and more clearly that it was incompatible with the necessities of life, which were constantly imposing restrictions on the arbitrary power of states. How, it was asked, could the will of a state be submitted to certain positive rules, if it were really sovereign? It has finally come to be generally admitted that national sovereignty as it was understood in the past is an unacceptable dogma because it has become meaningless; and that it is even dangerous because it favors the maintenance of international anarchy. The so-called independence of states can be nothing more than the power to move freely within the limits fixed by international law.

This transformation is of incalculable importance. It facilitates the efforts of nations toward the extension of legality. It explains or prepares other changes which are its logical and necessary consequences.



M. NICOLAS POLITIS

This is the case, first of all, with the principle of equality of states. It is admitted today that if the states are all equal before the law they cannot all claim a strictly equal share in the functioning of international institutions.

The same thing holds true, also, of the so-called fundamental or subjective rights of nations. It is henceforth admitted that states cannot have any rights of this nature: that is to say, rights that are outside or above international law. Factual reality shows that there are only objective rules which authorize or forbid this or that attitude of the men who are acting as the rulers of a state.

The same is true, finally, of the very foundation of international law. This foundation should no longer be sought in the so-called creative will of countries but in the juridical conscience of the civilized world. An undeniable restoration of the ideas of morality and justice is the result. Juridical positivism and formalism had come to the point of thrusting them aside. In recovering their place they regenerate and vivify international law, whose aim is precisely to assure the realization of morality and justice in the life of the nations.

Thus transformed, international law changes in aspect, in value, in method. It becomes similar to the other branches of law. It establishes for nations the same régime of legality which prevails for the citizens of each country. It renders the international community apt to attain the goal of all society, namely, the maintenance of order, of peace and of justice.

Henceforth many problems which before 1914 were scarcely perceived may now be brought closer to a solution. I will cite, as examples, the position of the individual in the international order, where he appears more and more invested with his own intrinsic personal rights; the extension of compulsory justice, which advances the international community toward a system of public justice comparable to that prevailing within the nations; the creation of an international penal law destined to govern the crimes and offenses of states and of their governments; the codification of international law, which makes possible the mise au point of certain rulings and the elaboration of others to fill existing gaps; the remolding of the old notion of neutrality, in order to adapt it to a system of collective security; and above all the establishment of a solid international organization without which the nations cannot hope for durable peace or real justice.

The need for such an organization was always felt. It had obtained partial satisfaction in the Middle Ages but was completely stifled by the triumph in the sixteenth century of the dogma of absolute sovereignty. It became more imperative with the new structure of the world. Out of this need, the League of Nations was born. And during these last years there have been many efforts toward a still more complete and efficacious organization.

At the present time there are two big obstacles to the success of these efforts.

The first is the nationalistic mysticism which is rampant in a number of countries. By setting up a cult of the state, by injecting factitious life into the dying notion of absolute sovereignty, it rises up against the spirit of internationalism and the progress of co-operation. But it proceeds from a reversal of moral values, which permits us to hope that this phenomenon of regression will not last very long.

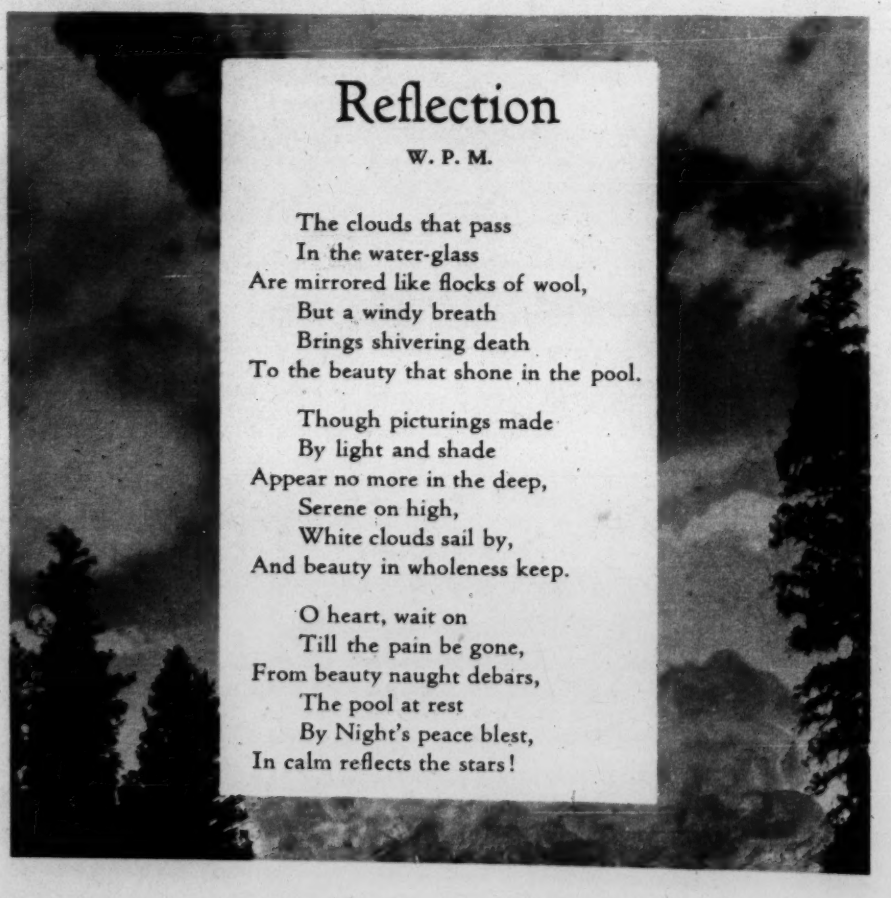
The other obstacle is the obvious incomprehension in most countries of the inevitable character of the laws of interdependence and solidarity which the necessities of modern life impose on members of the international community. Until they understand that it is only by respecting these laws that they can best serve their own interests, they will not believe in the importance and necessity of organization.

A long process of education will be necessary to enable them to attain this degree of understanding, for habits of isolation and egoism which have become ingrained in them through thousands of years must be uprooted.

I am convinced that the grave crisis from which international relations are at present suffering will contribute greatly to this process of education. It has its roots in a deep contradiction between the new economic structure of the world and the insufficiency of its political organization. As the peoples are powerless to do anything about the former, whereas they can perfectly well remedy the latter, they will end by making up their minds to do so, for it is impossible for them to live long in the present state of disorder.

The conclusion to which this brings me is that international law has entered a new phase in its evolution. For its old "statist," individualist and voluntary conception, a firmer, larger, more supple conception is being substituted. Already it appears better adapted to the present needs of life and more respectful of the rights of the human personality.

In spite of all appearances to the contrary, therefore, one can affirm that international law is destined to develop and to become stronger, for this is the categorical command of the necessities of life.



Reflection

W. P. M.

The clouds that pass
In the water-glass
Are mirrored like flocks of wool,
But a windy breath
Brings shivering death
To the beauty that shone in the pool.

Though picturings made
By light and shade
Appear no more in the deep,
Serene on high,
White clouds sail by,
And beauty in wholeness keep.

O heart, wait on
Till the pain be gone,
From beauty naught debars,
The pool at rest
By Night's peace blest,
In calm reflects the stars!

If France Goes Fascist

Colonel Francois de La Rocque, Leader of the Croix de Feu, Seems Destined to Become a New Dictator Should a Crisis Undo Parliamentary Government

By Mallory Browne

IN THE VERY DEPTHS OF FRANCE is a peculiar region totally unlike lyric Brittany, subtly solid Normandy, sunny Provence, busy Alsace-Lorraine, the lazy garden lands of the Loire or any of the other pleasant places usually thought of as typically French.

This region is Auvergne: volcanic hills covered with gnarled black granite, hard and resistant; steep cliffs of stark red clay; dark caverns of gloomy crystal. All is elemental hardness, rectitude, solidity, durability—rock. This is the armor-plate backbone of France.

From the innermost core of this center of French strength and energy comes François de La Rocque, leader today of the Croix de Feu—leader tomorrow, many believe, of France itself.

Like his warlike ancestors who alone of the Gauls successfully resisted and routed Caesar at Gergovia, like his father who was a general in the marine artillery, de La Rocque is essentially a soldier. Commander of the Legion of Honor, possessor of 11 different citations, he voluntarily retired from the army in 1928 with the title of lieutenant-colonel, anxious as ever to be in the thick of the fight and correctly foreseeing that the French people's next great battle would be fought on the field of civil reform.

To this struggle—the fundamental struggle of French democracy to adjust itself to the imperative demands of a mechanized economic world—Colonel de La Rocque comes as a military leader, organizer, strategist; this must be grasped if the man and his movement are to be understood. It must be remembered that he attended Saint-Cyr, the French "West Point" or "Sandhurst"; that he had a lengthy and intensive experience in North Africa, both as warrior and administrator, absorbing from the desert chiefs of the mighty Atlas Mountains something of their savage grandeur and nobility. Wounded and declared unfit for further service, he returned to France in 1916 only to insist on actively commanding his battalion at the front. After the Armistice he joined the general staff of Marshal Foch. Thus he had in all 24 years of active military experience, in close contact with such outstanding commanders and organizers as Marshal Lyautey, Marshal Foch and General Weygand, who as Foch's chief of staff was his immediate superior for many years.

With such a martial background, it is not strange that the military attitude and outlook underlie all Colonel de La Rocque's ideas and actions: underlie them, but do not overbalance them.

For Colonel de La Rocque is neither a narrowly bigoted nor a big and blustery "typical army officer." On the contrary, he is in many respects an entirely "typical French bourgeois."

He lives quietly and inconspicuously in his little house at Versailles—today one of the most completely bourgeois of Parisian suburbs. He has a family of five children whom he rears and educates exactly as millions of other "average" French fathers are doing.

There is nothing theatrical about his manner or his habits—he seems to avoid rather than seek personal publicity. Even his clothes are habitually quiet, for he rarely wears anything but black, blue or dark gray. His stature is slight, almost willowy and yet resilient with a wiry strength.

His face, on the other hand, is striking. A broad, high forehead overhangs small, deep-set eyes that have a peculiar piercing quality and an indefinable flame. His nose has the sharp intensity of an eagle's beak. His mouth is thin and tight, his chin lean but square and solid. It is a face that suggests the massive hills, the jagged cliffs, the sharp, hard rocks of his native Auvergne. It is stamped with strength, decision, stubbornness, rugged determination.

That these qualities are accompanied by a courage of no ordinary sort is indicated by the following incident in Colonel de La Rocque's African career.

While commanding a mixed Moroccan company in 1916, de La Rocque, then a captain, learned that a certain native chief in charge of an important native force, planned to revolt and go over to the side of the enemy tribesmen. Neither time nor French troops were available to suppress the traitorous movement by force, for the desertion was to take place that very night.

De La Rocque acted quickly. Putting on his most impressively splendid uniform, but taking neither arm nor escort, he rode alone to the camp where, on the outskirts of the pacified territory, the rebellious native troops were already in a threatening turmoil. Presenting himself cordially to the stupefied native chief he announced smilingly that he had come to pay a long-delayed friendly overnight call, to prove his friendship by passing the night in his tent. Nonplussed, the native chieftain invited him in, and after the two had dined together, de La Rocque lay down in a curtained alcove of the tent and feigned a peaceful sleep. Each moment he half expected to be his last.

Finally, after a night resounding with confused sounds of councils of war, dawn came. He arose, calmly thanked the chief for his hospitality and praised his valorous services to France, mounted and trotted off. Needless to say, there was no insurrection for the chief had been completely won over by the courageous act of the young captain.

Photo, Excelsior

COLONEL DE LA ROCQUE

The Leader of the Croix de Feu Reviews Thousands of Members of the Veterans' Organization at a Ceremony in Memory of Joan of Arc.

What is the Croix de Feu, the movement headed by this energetic leader?

Primarily, as might be expected, the Croix de Feu, or "Fiery Cross," is a kind of army or private militia. It is an organization, founded in 1927, grouping those "Anciens Combattants" or French war veterans who had received citations or decorations for distinguished service under fire. Its objects originally were simply to enable veterans who had a common bond to keep in touch with each other; to defend the ideals of patriotism and honor and the prestige of French decorations; and generally to forward the moral and material welfare of the nation. In 1930, however, Colonel de La Rocque became president of the Croix de Feu, and from that moment the association began to be a much more active and significant organization.

In addition to the original Croix de Feu organization, which now numbers about fifty or sixty thousand of the élite of the French war veterans, Colonel de La Rocque has enlarged the movement to include the National Volunteers, a youth movement estimated to number some 30,000 men too young to have taken part in the war, mostly sons of the war veterans; and the "National Grouping Round the Croix de Feu," a wider organization open to all French men and women sympathizers with the Croix de Feu movement.

Fundamentally, this movement has its roots in the feeling of the French war veterans that they have not been allotted the place in postwar society to which they are entitled and for which they feel they were specially fitted by their wartime sacrifices and their baptism of fire.

What are the principal ideas and aims of the movement?

Essentially, these may be summed up as the desire to renovate the French nation and reorganize it politically, economically and socially in accordance with the spirit of national solidarity and self-sacrifice which prevailed in front-line trenches during the World War. The French soldier—or at any rate the higher type of soldier represented in the Croix de Feu—endured the hardships of four years in the trenches for an ideal of France which he feels to be something very different from the "France of the politicians."

This was the starting point of the Croix de Feu program. In practice, however, its ideas have evolved along somewhat different lines. Today the Croix de Feu constitutes the nucleus, the framework, of a Fascism "à la Française," a modified form of bourgeois national-socialism.

Nominally, of course, the leaders of the Croix de Feu ridicule the assertion that they are Fascist. And it would certainly be a mistake to compare them too closely to the movements in either Italy or Germany. Yet these same leaders admit that the Croix de Feu movement includes characteristics and aims generally associated with that form of absolutism commonly referred to as Fascism: they favor an authoritative if not actually dictatorial government by a party which bases its strength on a regimented and even armed militia; they are anti-parliamentarian, although claiming to be republican; they advocate an economic reorganization of France based on the corporative state; they are emphatically nationalistic and anti-Marxian.

In one of the French monthly magazines, La Revue des Vivants, Colonel de La Rocque traces the broad lines of his program. Following are extracts translated from this article:

"A terrific storm is gathering, whose ever-mounting violence may shatter the very framework of French civilization: bloody revolution and mortal anarchy would be the outcome. We must realize that it is imperative to intervene, to diagnose the evil and decide on a remedy. . . .

"What immediate modification should be made in the French national scheme? In the economic and social realm, . . . reorganization of the labor market; co-ordination of the various elements of industrial and agricultural production according to the outline of the enterprise, the industry, the region, the nation and the colonial empire; arbitration between capital and labor, control of the relations between the seller and the consumer.

"Protection of the farm laborer and the French worker, the latter assured of a minimum salary corresponding to the local price index and humane remuneration throughout the whole of his industrious existence; intensive exploitation of the nation's national resources, not forgetting the capital questions of housing and transportation.

"'Corporatism,' you protest. We prefer the less ambitious term of organized professions.

"The legislature should be reduced to the role it was really intended to play. The abolition of the feudal 'arrondissement' system of voting and the restoration of proportional representation will permit a more faithful portrayal of the popular will. At the same time the cumulation and superimposition of incompatible representative functions will be forbidden, and the number of deputies reduced. The right of the President to dissolve the Chamber will no longer be empty words.

"These are, briefly summarized, the tasks of this preliminary period, consecrated to internal reforms. After this first stage has been passed, the ground will be ready for lasting construction.

(Continued on page 15)

A GROUP PROJECT
A Class From a Public School Visits the Galleries After a Talk About the Paintings.

All Photos Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
"SEEING" THROUGH THEIR FINGERS
Junior High School Boys Try Sketching in the Metropolitan Museum Galleries.

STUDY HOUR GROUP
Commercial Designers and Would-Be Artists Make Use of the Museum.

Art Is Not "Fluff"

It Is the Very Essence of Humanity, and Good Museums Are Making Existence Richer for Thousands by Giving Them a Taste for the Best and Animating Knowledge

By Helen Johnson Keyes

CLICK, CLICK, CLICK! IT IS the turnstile at the entrance of the museum, trying to tell the truth. The turnstile believes himself to be an honest fellow, but, as a matter of fact, his honesty is limited because he has no imagination. He makes available figures which prove that museum attendance is increasing, from which one may infer that the public is learning to value museums more and more highly, but oh, for a turnstile that would characterize people as they pass through, and then when they go out again reflect the sharpened perceptions, the heightened powers of enjoyment, the deepened visions that have come to them in the brief interim.

Perhaps, however, it is fortunate that turnstiles are robots of limited intelligence, for the path of a question mark may lead deeper into knowledge than the perusal of ready-made statistics.

The museum today is very imperfectly understood by many well-educated persons. Until about 1870 museums were mainly repositories for the specimens collected by individuals and corporations and were intended to illustrate current theories about the natural sciences and to advance the erudition of scholars. They were scarcely intended to interest the masses and they came to be regarded as dusty storehouses where static knowledge was bottled up.

The birth of the free public museums should have brought about at once a revaluation, but has done so only laggingly. Today the collections and the methods of bringing these and related knowledge to the attention of the public are generally flexible, vital and imaginative. As a result, museums are increasing in number. There are in the United States more than 1000, and a third of the population has fairly near at hand one or more such institutions. And, thanks again to turnstiles, one knows that the annual number of visits is about 25,000,000.

But how deeply do these 25,000,000 visits affect the individuals who make them? How radically do they influence their lives?

This is the crux of the matter, the touchstone by which must be tested the value of public museums. As a partial answer we can state that in them are represented events which interpret with such vividness the evolving universe and the life and arts of man, that the sojourner may cry like Ulysses, "I am a part of all that I have met." To arouse this sense of participation is, indeed, essentially the function of museums. As Dr. John H. Finley once pointed out, their work is that of "persuading the past to help the present."

Three types of museums dominate the scene, the art museum, the museum of natural sciences and the museum of industrial sciences. In addition to these there are special historical and archaeological collections and children's museums. During the last 50 years, the art museums have developed most rapidly in number and scope. The public has learned that these are not merely collections of paintings and sculpture but include all the arts of mankind from prehistoric periods to the present. Their scope is more comprehensive than that of any other type and at points duplicates that of other museums.

Because it is necessary in this article to synthesize the story of museums, and because, basically, the same methods are used by all of them in greater or less degree, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, an institution with 60 years of experience and a pioneer imagination even today, has been chosen as the prototype.

The people who pass through its turnstiles may be classified, in respect to the motives that bring them there, in three categories.

First, there are those who visit the galleries purely because they enjoy them. These individuals are aware that art is not whipped cream on the top of life but the essence of life; that through their arts people have related their beliefs, ideals and achievements; that art still is and ever will be the language of humanity.

Second, there are the people who, although they may share the vision of art as the most instinctive confession of mankind, visit the collections primarily with practical motives, such as better instructing their students or gathering ideas for their own creative work.

Third, there are the children. They come in the largest numbers from the public schools and are first brought in groups by teachers, but are likely to return individually after their interest has been aroused.

The first category is served by the authority of the collections, which is another way of saying, by the scholarship of the curators, each an expert in his field and, at best, something of a showman in so organizing his material that it reveals a phase of civilization, thus transmuting facts into philosophies and arousing ideas.

The student and specialist, and, of course, the children, require something added to this. They welcome personal guidance and to meet their needs the Metropolitan has several divisions.

The most diversified of these is the Department of Educational Work. It offers lectures by the museum staff and by authorities not otherwise connected with the museum, and gallery talks, during which individuals or groups travel with an instructor among selected exhibits. The museum has also various relations with the industrial world and with trade associations through its Department of Industrial Relations. Children are reached by story hours and gallery talks and, in some cases, by instruction in drawing and painting. This is given to boys and girls of definite talent selected from public school classes.

A library is one of the important services. Here books on art and archaeology may be read and photographs examined. An extension division lends lantern slides, photographs, textiles, costume dolls, Chinese pottery, bronzes, paintings, Japanese prints, and so forth, to schools, educational institutions, clubs and other study groups, thus carrying museum culture all over the United States and often into very remote communities. This department also serves the theater and motion picture directors by supplying authentic data on costumes and backgrounds.

There is, too, an active cinema service, which presents in the museum and rents for outside use one-reel and two-reel movies, showing various craft processes, famous artists at work, and dramatic renderings of life in the past, all staged in the galleries.

Study rooms, such as the print room, the textile study room, and the rooms of classical and far eastern art, are available for special work, which may be assisted, if desired, by the members of the staffs that have them in charge.

Permission to copy paintings and other objects in the galleries is readily obtained by students and artists.

Through the Editorial Division passes all the literature which the museum issues to explain its collections and activities. This bureau is particularly helpful to newspaper correspondents and other writers. For the layman, the information desk provides a somewhat similar service. Monthly receptions for the press make available news regarding the most recent accessions, which are viewed in company with the curators.

The museum maintains a branch building, known as The Cloisters, which contains a valuable collection of Gothic ecclesiastical sculpture. And to a sister art—music—the Metropolitan Museum is extending this year for the seventeenth season the hospitality of its premises on certain evenings for orchestra concerts.

And now, beyond the turnstiles, we have erected, as it were, a second machine. We have revealed wheels spinning, belts rotating and pistons plunging in the vibrant atmosphere. Nevertheless, the initial question, "In what way is society influenced by its museums?" has been answered only by implication. Nor can it be adequately answered by means of an examination of the machinery alone. The truth lies in the responses of the people. Let us listen and hope that we can hear a few of them.

It was Sunday afternoon. At 1 o'clock I joined the stream of visitors, many of whom had waited for some time at the portico before the doors were opened. Being a little early for the first lecture I had planned to attend, I wandered about observing the men, women and children.

In the American Wing my attention was attracted by a woman who kept ducking down, apparently to examine the feet of the seats and tables. So fantastic was the pantomime that finally I addressed her.

"I know I am impertinent to inquire," I apologized, "but what *are* you doing?" She laughed delightfully.

"Discovering," she replied, "the way our ancestors put casters into their furniture. You see I have some Duncan Phyfe pieces and I am sure the casters are incorrectly inserted."

Leaving these intimate galleries I wandered around into the comparatively new Gothic Gallery, and found a group with an instructor studying the great tapestries. And then I set my course toward the rooms of paintings, and in one I found Miss Edith R. Abbott indicating to a large class the means by which the period and school of a certain painting could be understood through its technique.

Miss Abbott told me that some of her groups had been coming to her for several years.

"At first," she said, "we study a good many paintings in a very general way in the course of an hour, but after more experience we can devote ourselves to, say, three, and really analyze them. I feel," she continued, "that the finest thing we achieve is quickened joy in visual experience." At this moment one of the study group joined in our conversation.

"A very practical result," she said, "is the improvement in our homes. Miss Abbott has helped us a lot in replacing some of our commonplace pictures, which had hung for a long time and become a sort of bad habit, with excellent prints and other inexpensive examples of honest art."

It was time for me to hasten to the lecture hall. About 300 children from the public schools, predominantly boys, had assembled to hear a story told. It was a tale of adventure in days of old and the youngsters were soon so en-

(Continued on page 14)

Amid Gentle Turmoil

Thus We Meet and Chat With Harriet Cohen, Concert Pianist, Who Knows 'Every Interesting Person in the World—Almost' and Who Loves Them All

By Phyllis M. Lovell

SHE WOULD WEAR a red dress. Of that I was quite convinced. Anyone who played Mozart and Bach—especially Bach—as she played them, must certainly wear a red dress, cut on severely classical lines, and shoes of red velvet. Also, her hair would be parted in the center, drawn back into a knot, sleekly, behind her ears, and it would shine blue-black as I had seen it shine beneath the lamps of concert halls as she sat at her piano surrounded by violins and cellos and all the paraphernalia of a great orchestra, her head tilted back to catch the first sweep of the conductor's arm.

Harriet Cohen, I decided, as I walked up the hill to her little white house and, crossing the flagged yard behind the blue gates, pressed the bell of her front door—Harriet Cohen would be a young woman of decided views. She would dominate a conversation just as she dominated an orchestra, wasting no words. Probably, as I entered her studio, she would be practising—she must indeed be practising if, on this particular afternoon, she was to talk to me besides packing in the allotted portion of that eight or nine hours a day, through which she has become famous. She would rise gracefully, one hand resting upon her instrument, the other—

But the great studio was empty. It was also silent save for voices which, through a closed door, seemed to emanate from some distant part of the house. I sat down.

Harriet Cohen's studio is lofty and square, with an open gallery running along its end. Its ceiling mounts steeply to a gabled roof, its floor is of polished wood, light brown like its walls. A low window looks out over the flagged yard in front, and three more, tall and square-paned, over the flagged yard at the rear. Heavy curtains of dull gold are drawn back from the windows, and there is gold and bronze in the chintz-covered furniture and cushions, blending with the rich gold and bronze of oaken cupboards and chairs. A bowl of white lilacs, tall and dark stemmed, stood upon the floor.

I sat and looked at it all with pleasure. The red dress would fit deliciously into a setting like this, the red dress cut on severely classical lines, and shoes—. But the door opened unexpectedly, and Harriet Cohen came in.

When Harriet Cohen enters a room the atmosphere changes. It is not that she enters in any peculiar way. I was not conscious, for instance, that she flung the door open before her or allowed it to close noisily behind her—I am pretty certain that she did neither of these things—nevertheless, the room was filled suddenly with a gust of sound which I did not hear, and with an added wealth of color which I did not see, but which nevertheless were acutely present.

And she was not wearing her red dress. Instead, she was attired in a rather short skirt of black velvet and a white lawn tunic heavily embroidered in the handwork of Roumania, while a thin black woolen jumper, tied by its sleeves around her throat, swung carelessly over one shoulder. From her ears hung heavy ornaments of red and silver. Her hair, blue-black as I had remembered it, was drawn low in to her neck in a loose coil from which a tortoise-shell pin protruded accidentally. I wondered at the time whether that pin would fall out altogether during our conversation, which it probably did, since I forgot it after the first moment.

But Harriet Cohen did not wish to be interviewed. She threw her small person into a corner of the sofa at my side and said that things were frightful—everything—and she pressed a quite diminutive hand over her eyes. She said, in rapid sentences, that life was too rushed. That she had been rushed to get new music for her tour in America because all the stuff she had was, somehow or other, quite wrong. She said that she had been rushed over letters and letters and letters, which had to go by a certain mail and were already late. That she had just rushed through a luncheon party—she nodded over her shoulder in the direction of the door through which she had come, indicating where the party was now going on its way without her. That she was being rushed into an interview, which was a thing she detested, because she detested talking about herself.

MISS HARRIET COHEN

"Then don't let's bother," I said, settling a cushion behind me in the firm determination to hold my ground. "I detest asking people to do things they detest. It makes one, personally, so uncomfortable."

"Does it?" said Harriet Cohen.

I nodded convincingly. "Let's talk about something quite different. What about your friends?"

"But that would be as bad, because, you see, I know every interesting person in the world—almost—and it sounds such presumption."

"But remember," I said, "remember the story of Charlotte Brontë and Thackeray—the time when he ate the potatoes. Charlotte didn't mind telling the story against herself in order that the world should know about him."

Harriet Cohen laughed and then became suddenly serious. She said, "Very well," half under her breath, and cast her eyes round the wide room as though, from its corners, to conjure up the great ones of the world whom she knew and had known. Paderewski—she had sat on his knee in the artistes' room of the Queen's Hall in London when she was a child of 6 years old, looking at his wonderful hands. Tobias Matthay, her master at the Royal Academy. Busoni who, as an old man, had given her lessons—just a few. Arnold Bennett, Albert Einstein, Elgar.

"Dear Elgar," said Harriet Cohen, staring straight in front of her. "He used to write to me, and when he wrote, his letters always began and ended with little scribbles of leger lines and notes. 'Dear Harrietinachen,' he would begin, and, in finishing, would weave his initials into mine to make a little tune—lovely."

And Sibelius. She leaned forward and, taking a photograph from a table beside her, held it in her hands.

"Sibelius is a Viking—big and beautiful. One day in Finland, Sibelius and I sat talking together for 12 hours, about—" she raised her hands and let them fall with the photograph into her lap—"about, but I can't remember. Music part of the time, I think, but much more than music, much more. He wanted to extend our talk into the night—all through the night. He said a talk of 24 hours would be a pleasant thing—" she laughed. "I rang Sibelius up in Finland not so very long ago. He was going to give a concert. I cried. Telephones are funny—but I think he cried too. I think so."

So this was my determined lady of the red dress! We sat silent for some minutes. She, looking at the picture of her Viking—I, at a past of great achievements, and a future—

Harriet Cohen had played in almost every great city of Europe and in many beyond Europe. She had played in London's most famous concert hall at the age of 11, had had a work—composed and scored for a full orchestra by herself—performed there before she was 13, and since then triumph after triumph had followed her. When little more than 8 years old, greatness had been predicted. She was sent to school, certainly, to a small school in London, but ordinary lessons were always secondary to music, and steady piano work went on daily, beginning before breakfast and interrupting, in the evenings, the reading of that classical literature which pleased her so greatly. While still a child, she learned to speak Russian, the language of her father, and Spanish, the language of her mother, as well as French and German. . . .

She had lifted the photograph and had put it back on the table.

"I ought to be more dignified," she began. "When I was a little girl—about 4, I think—a clergyman friend of Florence's—Florence is my mother—met me one day and asked me my name. I realized that he must know it already, so, drawing myself up to my full height, I looked at him sternly. 'My name?' I said. 'My name is Miss Cohen.' I wish—"

But exactly what she wished I never discovered. The sound of laughter and of voices roused her to the approach of the luncheon party. The door was flung open—really flung, this time—and in a second, Harriet Cohen was on her feet, laughing, vivacious, blaming everybody for rushing her so dreadfully, imploring everybody—especially her "dear Arnold Bax," who was among the guests—to see her again soon, quite soon, if they could bear it. Because she loved to see them, just loved to, even though things were so frightfully rushed and all her music for America was wrong, and her letters were getting later and later, and nobody could possibly understand.

She left me sitting on the sofa while she moved swiftly about the room, but I did not propose to depart simply because I had lost her immediate attention. In an unexplained way, I did not find it embarrassing to sit and watch a party to which I had not been invited. To watch it until, in ones and twos, it took its leave. And then, in the end, to hear Harriet Cohen herself elect to go—in her car, she explained, to have her hair seen to by somebody who must already be bemoaning a belated appointment.

She found a little black hat from somewhere and, pulling it on without recourse to a looking-glass, ran through the front door and across the flagged yard, calling good-by as she went, and waving a small hand. The last I heard of her was an impatient cry that the garage key had disappeared—lost by some careless person—that she had forgotten her fur coat—that somebody must, really must, come and help her. . . .

It was not until she had finally disappeared that I had leisure to climb alone to the gallery of the studio and examine the shelves of books there. And, oddly enough, it was only at the very last moment that I made the acquaintance of "Willow," the cat, and of the somewhat elderly and immensely famous Pekinese, "Me-Too." I should have been sorry to have missed seeing them, but in the presence of Harriet Cohen, everything else. . . .

Toward Economic Democracy

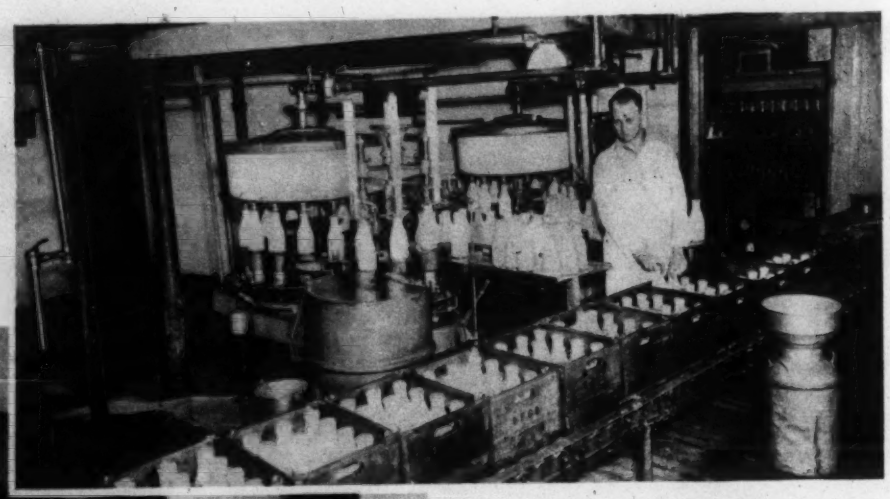
The Consumers' Co-operative Movement, Already Strong in Some European Countries, Is Gaining Headway in the United States, and Promises New Security for the "Small Man"

By Bertram B. Fowler

WITH THE NEW DEAL HOLDING the center of the economic and political stage, many movements of the times have escaped notice, or if they have been noticed they have been overshadowed by the more spectacular show of the New Deal's staging.

Throughout agricultural America, especially in the great stretches of the West, where the various phases of new-deal activities, PWA, AAA and others have been put into operation in an attempt to ameliorate the admittedly hard lot of the farmer, there has been growing up over a period of years a feeling among these farmers that their economic salvation depends ultimately upon themselves.

All Photos by Courtesy of The Co-operative League of the U. S. A.
GEORGE PUTNAM, CO-OPERATIVE LEADER
Mr. Putnam Was the Organizer of the Merrimack Farmer Exchange Co-operative, Concord, New Hampshire.



A CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY
This Interior View Is in a Plant at Bellows Falls, Vermont.

As one farmer in Omaha put it when commenting on the governmental efforts to raise prices, "After all, what can the Government do? It can put on a processing tax, it can carry out its corn and hog program. But the bill must be paid by the taxpayer and the ultimate consumer. We get a few dollars now to tide us over a hard period, but in the long run we will have to pay it back in one form or another."

This farmer was a member of a consumers' co-operative organization. He turned away from figures of governmental relief to tell me what the co-operative group had done for him. The results were not spectacular, but they were sound and constructive. He bought his binder twine, his seed and fertilizer, his oil and insurance through his co-operative group. He paid the usual prices for these goods and services. But at the end of the year he had coming to him a check for an amount covering the difference between what he had paid for the goods and the actual cost of delivery.

"Along that road," said this farmer, "lies our salvation."

One turns thoughtfully from this Nebraska farmer to the figures presented by the Co-operative League of the U. S. A. The figures deepen that thoughtfulness.

One learns that in the United States a group of co-operative organizations with a membership of approximately 1,500,000 did a business in excess of $100,000,000 in 1933, and that the figures for 1934 will show a marked increase.

The Consumers' Co-operative movement in the United States, one learns, includes 50 co-operative wholesale associations, some 500 retail stores, 1600 farmers' supply co-operatives, 1500 oil supply organizations and more than 900 associations carrying on co-operative housing, baking, restaurants, milk distribution and insurance service. All this, declare the men at the head of the movement, is proof that the co-operatives have come to America to play a very definite part in the economic scheme of things.

Figures in the distribution of oil and gasoline in some of the northern and western states show what is being done. The Union Oil Company, operating from North Kansas City, has very definitely shouldered its co-operative way into the oil business. The Farmers' Union Co-operative Exchange in South Dakota did an oil and gas business second only to the largest corporation doing business in that State in 1933. Throughout the West, in the central and northern states this business of oil and gas distribution is growing by leaps and bounds.

Turning east to Massachusetts one finds the Maynard and Fitchburg Co-operative Societies with retail stores operated on a strictly co-operative, nonprofit basis doing a retail trade of $150,000 in the first six months of 1934. And to these towns thousands of other co-operators look for a pattern that they may copy.

With the low-cost housing program of the present Administration holding so much attention, any scheme of building model homes or apartments for wage earners comes in for study and comment. And wherever such plans are considered there is talk of the Amalgamated Apartment Houses of New York City, where 600 families have literally hoisted themselves out of the squalor of the "lower east side."

The Co-operative League at this point steps forward to state that this project is the finest example of pure co-operation in action in this field, and further declares that it has proved the feasibility and possibility of model apartments and homes for all.

Amid much talk of Communism and Fascism, and speculation as to the direction in which America is traveling, it is interesting to look abroad and note that in those countries which are today the real bulwarks of democracy the consumers' co-operative movement is strongly intrenched.

In Sweden, where co-operation is almost supreme, there is little talk of either Communism or Fascism. The Swedish co-operators are outspoken in their prophecy of the direction in which Sweden is headed, and call the goal "economic democracy."

With their eyes upon Sweden, the co-operators of America are today preaching a highly interesting theory. Political democracy, say these men, can only be successful when there is economic democracy. For upon the economic foundation of the nation, they argue, is built the social and political edifice.

In defining co-operation as economic democracy, the leaders of the movement declare that when consumers realize that they must band together as consumers to protect their interests they will govern the economic state. When business and industry is run by organized consumers for the benefit and service of the consumers, then we will have economic democracy and the problem of production, distribution, and consumption will be on its way to solution. This is the contention of the co-operators.

The depression has, of course, given the movement its propulsion. As long as the profit system ran on an even keel and earnings of the nation's wage earners balanced their demands, there was no reason for consumers to organize.

It was only when millions were out of work and farm prices and those of manufactured products began to get too far out of line that co-operative organizers began to gain a real audience. Under present conditions the co-operative movement has grown apace, simply because consumers have been made to see that, by buying shares in an organization of their own and setting up a center to make their purchases for them and distribute to them, there is a real economic gain for them, a definite return on the money expended.

At the same time, as these co-operative associations grow in size and numbers, and as their turnover in purchases increases, there is a correspondingly wide grasp of the principles of consumers' co-operation. And the philosophy is so much in line with much of the philosophy of the New Deal that farmers and wage earners are in many localities flocking to the banner of co-operation.

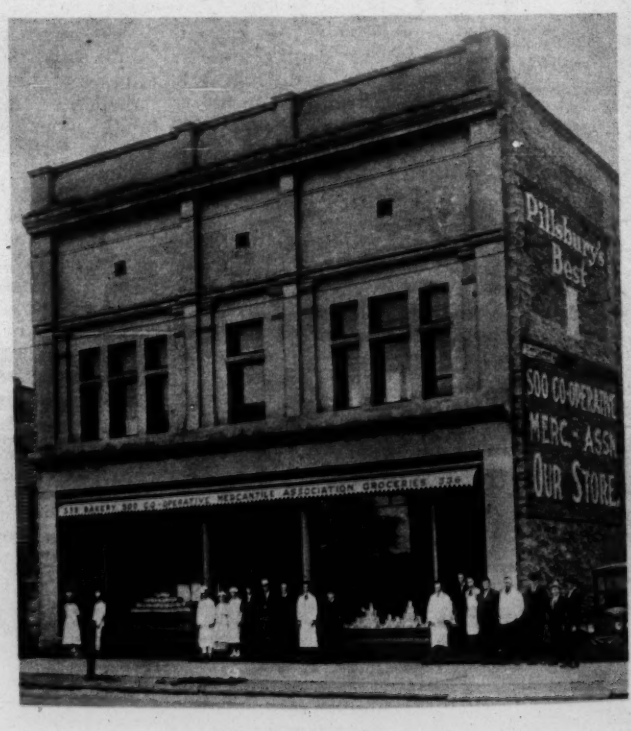
As a movement, therefore, the consumers' co-operative group is interesting. As a social philosophy it is even more interesting. For the whole American fabric of business and industry has been woven with the profit-making pattern in bold relief. Now, with the breakdown of the system, there is noticeable, especially in the agricultural west, a very deep and questioning attitude on the part of the masses toward what is commonly known as the profit motive.

Wherever one goes in the West one finds groups of farmers banding themselves together in one or another of the different forms of co-operation. Everywhere there is a distinctly critical attitude manifest. At the same time there is something rather promising about these groups. For these are men who are gathering together, not to demand that somebody do something for them, but in a sincere attempt to do something for themselves.

As a political philosophy, co-operation is becoming more articulate daily. A few years ago such a phrase as a "co-operative democracy" would have been incomprehensible. Today the term is heard throughout the West. In a speech a year ago before a convention of the Minnesota Co-operative League, Governor Olson declared, "Had I the power, I would usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth in Minnesota tomorrow."

Throughout the Minnesota state government are to be found proponents of the co-operative idea. And today, among many liberal thinkers, Minnesota is looked upon as a sort of social and economic laboratory for the nation.

To those who are only beginning to hear of co-operation and its program there is nothing threatening in the doctrine it preaches. For the doctrine of consumer co-operation is evolution and not revolution. The men in the movement and behind it are not radicals, except that the order they envisage is a radical departure from the order of the past. But, say these men, the goal is only to be reached by constructive methods, by hard work and sound economic procedure. Because of this the consumers' co-operative movement is going to be an interesting one to watch during the next few years.



MICHIGAN CO-OPERATIVE STORE
The Organization at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Has Six Branches, as Well as This Main Building. It Does a Half Million Dollars' Worth of Business Annually in Groceries and Bakery Goods.

Why Do Young People Drink?

Temperance Advocates, So Critics Agree, Must Offer Wholesome Substitutes for the Fellowship and Joviality That Some Persons Believe They Find in the "Pleasures" Bacchus Offers

By John A. May

PUBLIC LEISURE CLUBS, each equipped with a gymnasium and a snack counter, where anyone who cares may enter, meet friends, train for athletics, and be amused without being intoxicated, is the answer I suggest to the public house.

Let us have as many of them as possible. We need them. Positive measures must be taken. To tell the young man that drink is bad for him is, for the most part, not enough. Fear can never be a sufficient basis for any reform.

Already many young men are on the verge of breaking away from liquor. Many others have never tasted it. British brewers have agreed, in council, that there are "millions of young people in this country who do not know the taste of beer."

The whole of the latest intensive "Beer is Best" campaign is avowedly directed to gain the custom of these adolescents. It is aimed to convince them that liquor is good to drink, not to convince those who already drink it. London squares flicker out their beery messages at night in illuminated signs. Almost every national newspaper carries a "Beer is Best" advertisement.

Some of these young people are even now wavering between liquor and temperance. They are willing to be won over to the side of the nondrinkers, for it is becoming increasingly obvious to them that drink is out of place in modern life. Every day it is impressed upon them, in the pages of the same papers that advertise liquor, that drinking before driving on the roads is wrong.

Some provision must be made for these young people.

Some persons may declare that provision is already made. They will point to billiards saloons, cinemas, theaters, amateur dramatics, public lectures, radio. But while these uses of leisure may become strong factors in ultimate temperance success, they do not cut at the very basis of the problem of youth and drink—why youth drinks.

Young people do not for the most part drink to put a mask on sorrow, or to clothe unhappiness.

* * *

They drink because, they say, "everybody else does." They drink because they imagine it is "unfitting" not to. Because to offer someone a drink immediately seems to establish a basis of friendship. Because they can achieve a false happiness. And because, most significant of all, they can meet friends and make friends at the bar.

With these reasons in mind, approach youth's problem.

Young people want to be carefree. Young people want to be happy. But they accept the legend of the man "who likes his glass of beer," who appears in newspaper cartoons as a jovial, common-sense man. And they accept the other cartoon character, the man in black clothes, a dreary, mean fellow, whose chief occupation is interfering in other people's simple amusements—the man labeled "Temperance Grundy."

It is this mythical figure that temperance workers must fight if they want to win youth. His unreality must be proved. Greater stress must be laid upon the happiness of not drinking rather than upon the unhappiness which comes from drinking.

Then, young people must have friends. They want new companions. But the average young man in a large city has extremely few friends, and fewer opportunities of making them. The public house does seem to offer him something.

Among the poor, liquor interests have a relatively easy market—and so have temperance workers. The poor have dismal homes, which are often crowded, usually cold, and sometimes dirty. The men, and the women as well, migrate to the public bar in the evenings, where it is warm and where their friends are sure to be. There is apparently nowhere else to go.

Nevertheless it is a striking commentary that in one of London's poorest districts, near Whitechapel, the young men hanker after some place in which to practice physical training. A few such places are provided. They are full.

* * *

Sum together these things youth asks—and not too unreasonably: somewhere to train, somewhere to meet friends, somewhere to make friends, somewhere to "drop in" when rather bored.

The logical answer is to open as many as possible "public leisure clubs." Open them in direct competition with the public houses. Open them in the richest districts. Open them in the poorest. Let the entrance be free. Take payment only on each particular occupation—dancing, reading, eating, training—with a small fee. A very small fee.

I know objections may be raised as to cost. And I know that the temperance movement can scarcely at the present time be asked to maintain many of these clubs. But these clubs are needed. Youth pleads for them. They have as much chance of paying for themselves, particularly as hours of work diminish, as any public house.

And can the movement afford to see a public house on each corner without making some effort to compete for the fitness of youth? Can it not afford to provide some answer to youth's question, "Are you helping us, or merely interfering?"

A CERTAIN SECTION of young people in Britain feel that one side of the problem of youth and drink has not been fully comprehended. They believe sincerely that a large portion of the present young generation is ready to be won over to the temperance cause. But, they declare, a new approach is essential.

Below are set forth the views of a young man and a young woman who hold this opinion.

By Elizabeth Adams

YOUTH TODAY ASKS FOR a full social life—in its own words, "a good time." A young woman would far rather be called a "good sort" than a "nice girl." Young men want to mix with young women and the result is they meet at the bar.

Their ideas are not fundamentally wrong, and after all there is scarcely anywhere else for them to go. It is really up to temperance workers to offer them a counter attraction. Youth does not meander from pub to pub just to get drunk, it goes primarily because it is bored—drink is in the beginning only incidental.

It is unfortunate, but a vast majority of people who "drink," whether temperate or not, still look upon total abstainers as cranks. They imagine them, for some reason of their own, as those who have arrived at a time when humor and the joy of living have no meaning, and if they are young, as very serious and rather pallid.

Those young people who have realized this fallacy are asking the world to realize it too, and to see that the teetotal population shall show they understand modern youth's demand for freedom and modern youth's request for help to develop itself to the fullest extent. Youth needs that help.

I believe that the temperance advocate should, and could, cater for two types of youthful drinker—the "come in and have one" type, and the kind that makes a gentle itineration from public house to public house. Many young people today are certain that both these types could be appealed to upon the basis of reason, for the freeing of youth has led to a greater appreciation of reason.

By a reasonable basis I mean this: Young women today drink for the most part because they want to be accepted as "the right sort." Most of them begin drinking alcohol while disliking it, but somehow they are afraid that they cannot be reasonable and still abstain. Young women continue drinking because distaste turns rapidly into habit, and eventually they like it.

All this, if asked, youth would probably admit quite readily, and ask, "What of it?"

Then ask them this—what kind of a woman, or man, is it who cannot be accepted as they are, by force of personality, but who must drink before she, or he, can appreciate happiness?

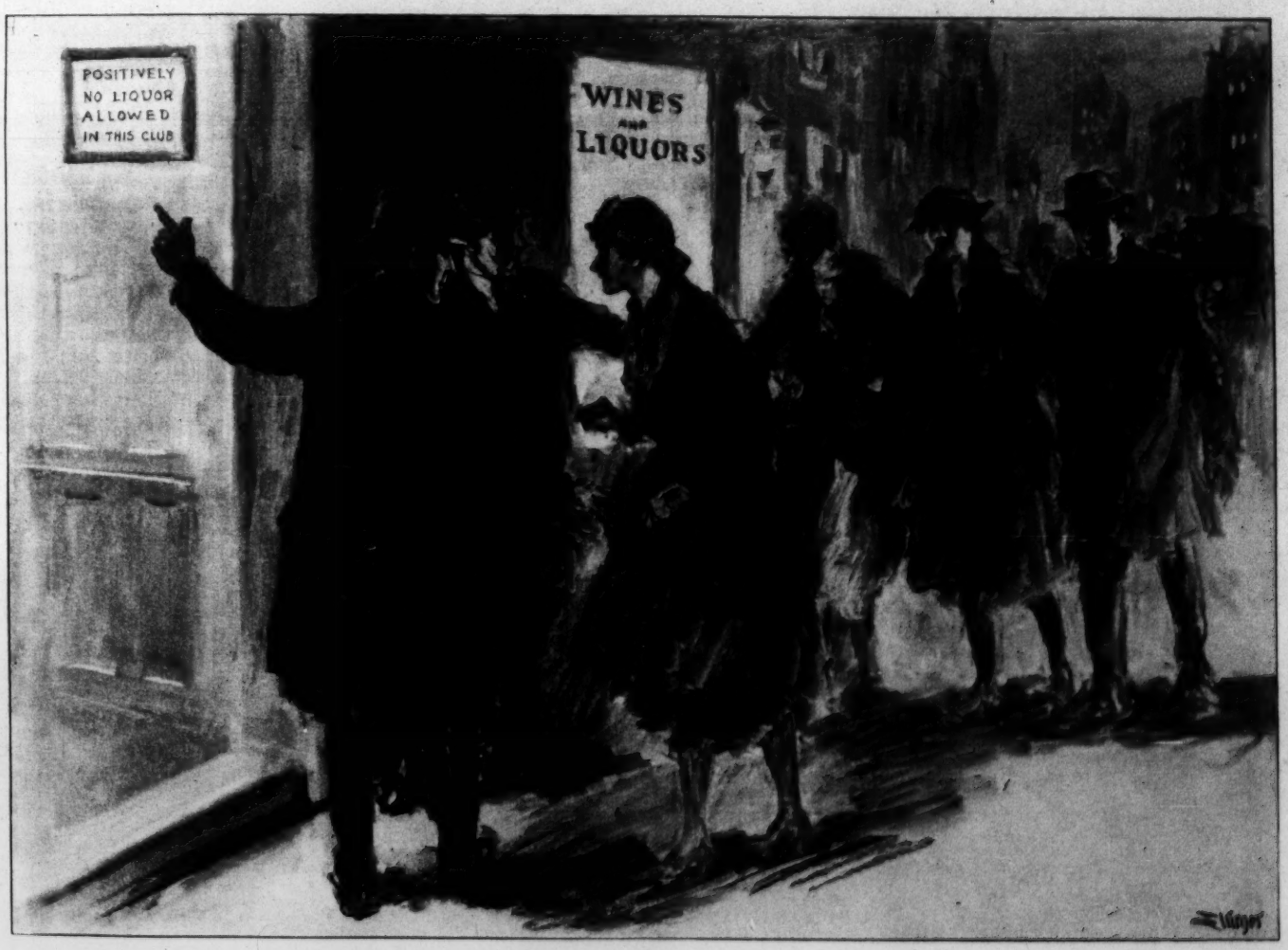
Ask young people if the process of artificial "bolstering" is in accordance with the views of an intelligent being.

Women realize the amount of artificiality that goes on today; complexions, hair, shape, speech, can all be artificially aided. But what is the use of it all? If it is apparent that one's attributes, facial and mental, are artificial, then there is no illusion and no purpose is served. Similarly youth must be shown that artificial bolstering by liquor is merely an unnecessary sham.

But youth must be shown not so much with words, but with action. Continuous reminders that drink is bad, or wrong, or cruel, do not attract youth.

The most successful campaign will be that which, far from saying, "Don't drink," will in fact "say" nothing. But it will provide public houses without liquor, and with many more attractions, clubs which will draw young people and not harm them.

There are yet thousands who do not drink—but they soon will be drinking if radical steps are not taken at once, for the Brewers' Campaign is well managed. Cannot London, or Paris, or New York, or any town provide even one club for its youth? There are many stumbling blocks in the way, but no one seems to be attempting in any real sense to help us over this one which dominates the rest.



WHAT KIND OF PLEASURE?

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Putting Life Into

Legends of This Desolate Area Now A
Deliberately Go Into
There to Find Great
Some Understandin
Infinity Me

By Arno B. Cam

Director United States Nationa

Courtesy National Park Service

DEATH VALLEY AND FURNACE CREEK WASH FROM RYAN

(Left) IN CORKSCREW CANYON, DEATH VALLEY

Courtesy National Park Service

FROM THE DAYS WHEN THE Forty-Niners blazed a bone-bleached trail across the scorching wastes of Death Valley, legends and travelers' tales have clothed it with mystery and terror. Yet today the mystery is dispelled and Death Valley lures thousands of tourists every winter season. Probably no section of the continent has been the subject of so many erroneous impressions and so much fantastic romancing. Fiction writers, for more than half a century, have made it the locale of their weirdest plots of adventure, lawlessness and mining exploits. The motion picture industry has imitated again and again its magnificent desolation when plausibility and dramatic accent have been sought in scenarios depicting the dangers and the dauntlessness that accompanied the conquest of our last frontiers.

Today, with the automobile easily accomplishing "while the minute hand makes its little round" distances toiled by the pioneers in two endless, despairing days, modern travelers bring back stories almost as breath-taking. But their tales extol the wonders of a land indescribable in its scenic grandeur and of unbelievable variety; incredible in its contrasts; surpassing in scales of color, distance and magnitude every known standard of the conservative East. Invariably these reports end with the declaration that here is a climate unmatched by anything to be had short of the Sudan or the great deserts of Arabia.

"Here within sight of each other," states the descriptive pamphlet on Death Valley, published by the National Park Service, "are the highest and the lowest points in the United States."

"When I was a child," some white-haired reader may comment, reminiscently, "the enormous supply of mineral deposits—particularly of borax—in this region had not been commercialized. We used to pay as much as 25 cents for an ounce of borax at the 'apothecary shop.' How times do change!"

Time has indeed wrought changes.

"It *was* the valley of death for those unfortunate pioneers of the Gold Rush days," states Col. John R. White, who jointly administers Sequoia National Park and Death Valley National Monument, "but for the 22,000 pleasure-seekers who visited there during the travel year ended Sept. 30, 1934, it was the valley of life and color; of laughter and infinite variety.

"Good roads, adequate supplies of water for man, and of service stations for his modern beast, together with accommodations ranging from public camps maintained by the National Park Service to half a dozen privately operated and up-to-date hostelries, make travel in Death Valley today no more hazardous than a trip to any other beauty spot equally remote from the beaten track."

It is that remoteness from the beaten track—with all the intriguing train of spectacles and experiences which this entails—that lends Death Valley a charm that must be felt in order to be comprehended; for its quality is as incommunicable as it is rare. Again Colonel White, who has known in his vivid career many countries on this planet, must describe what Death Valley offers:

"There's life in Death Valley, and 'life more abundant,' as the Bible says. In this magic air humidity is well nigh zero. The desert! If you do not know the desert, how can I picture to you the majesty and the glory of the painted mountains and the gaunt canyons? Or the splendor of the light from the rising of the sun over one rugged mountain to its going down behind another serrated range, with all the pastel shades of violet and lilac and amethyst and purple."

Strangers to such scenes, viewing them for the first time, freely admit that never before have they known the full meaning of light and shadow, nor breathed air of such limpid clarity. Even the atmosphere in this enchanted realm is different from any they have hitherto experienced. Distances become as deceptive as the mirages which add their eerie spell to all the other spectacles of exotic and unimagined beauty.

It was William Lewis Manly, who cast his fortunes with some of the ill-fated Argonauts of '49, who is credited with having christened Death Valley. Every schoolboy has heard of that terrible and terrifying attempt of these, the first Americans to seek a short cut across the southern part of "The Great American Desert," as geographies of the period labeled it.

All were Forty-Niners. All were courageous and resolute; prepared to face the hardships and uncertainties accepted as a matter of course by that motley caravan of gold-seekers who poured into California with the discovery of the precious metal. Instead of following the route still farther south, desolate and difficult enough, in all conscience, but more or less frequented from the time of the Conquistadores, they elected to blaze a new and shorter trail.

Starting forth with ponderous wagons, ox-drawn, encumbered by women and children, ignorant of the rudiments of desert travel, and unaware of the proximity of water, they paid heavy tolls for their daring. Yet despite their harrowing experiences, nearly all of those who survived the ordeal lived to a ripe old age. Col. John B. Colton was still alive in 1917, and at least 19 annual reunions were held after the year 1893.

Manly's party eventually reached the hospitable San Francisquito Ranch, owned by one of the early Spanish settlers of California, and near the present station of Newhall, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Here they were ministered to with that generosity and graciousness of which the Spanish-Americans are such finished exponents. Of their final emergence from the place which held such bitter memories of suffering and haunting tragedy it is written that Manly, looking back, ejaculated, "Good-by, Death Valley!"

Yet all about them, had they known the country's resources as the Indians knew

Courtesy Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail

DEATH VALLEY TA

Outlook From Furnace Cr

REMAINS OF AN OLD BORAX WORKS

Courtesy National Park Service

CIVILIZATION SETTLES DOWN

A Reverse of the View Directly Above, Looking Up

nto Death Valley

ı Now Are Being Reversed, for Visitors Go Into Its "Wastes," d Great Beauty and erstanding of What nity Means

no B. Cammerer
d States National Park Service

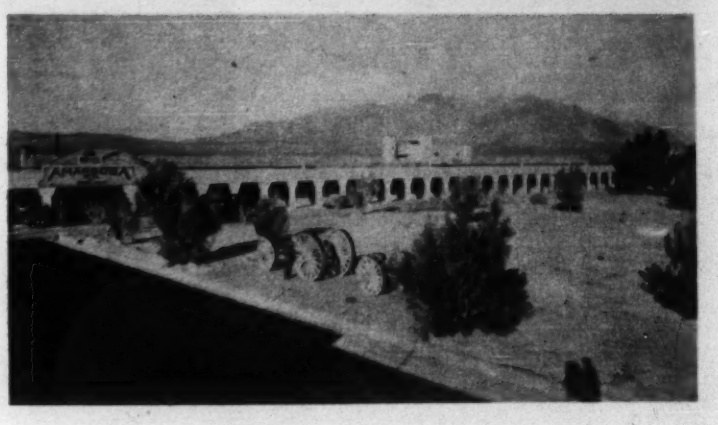
eka & Santa Fe Railway—National Park Service
EATH VALLEY TAMED
ok From Furnace Creek Inn.

them, grew edible plants, while but a few feet below the surface in many places were liberal water supplies. In this respect Death Valley is far better provided than most desert countries. Nowhere, it is said, are water veins many miles distant. During excavations for a pipe-line trench to supply one of the CCC camps, engaged on erosion control, and development of public camps, so many springs were uncovered as to make digging difficult.

The Indian ate practically everything. It might even be claimed that he did not stop at anything. Nuts, seeds, fruits, leaves, fleshy stems of plants, bulbs, roots, inner bark of trees; and in the animal kingdom, reptiles and insects as well as beast, bird and fish, all went into the "mulligan." Apparently he thrived on it, for his tenure of the country extends far back into prehistoric times, as is evidenced by picture writings all through the Death Valley region. Some of the more cryptic are very like the characters found in Mexico and Central America. Others are crude outlines, painted on enduring rock surfaces or scratched upon the faces of canyons with sharp instruments. Undoubtedly, many of them are guides to water, for the primitive sketches of deer heads depict them with noses pointed in the direction of the nearest water supply. Anthropologists and other men of science are engrossed in the study of the meaning of these enigmatic traces left by a long-vanished race, preceding the present Piute Indians.

Largely through the work of CCC workers, travel conditions in this section have been greatly improved during the last 12 months. Appreciation of these improvements was proved by the influx of thousands of visitors. They came during every month in the calendar, attesting to the fact that at no time of the year need the seasoned and sensible driver hesitate to take his car into Death Valley, "especially if he makes contact with the familiar green-uniformed figure of the park ranger," counsels Colonel White. With the opening of the winter season, Nov. 1, a fast commercial transport plane dropped down on the privately owned Furnace Creek airport. This latest of innovations puts Death Valley within two hours of Los Angeles, and visitors may dine at Furnace Creek Inn, spend the night in one of the new cabins at Furnace Creek Ranch, motor across the valley to Stovepipe Wells Hotel, on the farther side, for

Courtesy National Park Service
ROAD THROUGH GREENWATER PASS, DEATH VALLEY



(Right) HOTEL AT DEATH VALLEY JUNCTION
Courtesy Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway—National Park Service

breakfast, and return to Los Angeles in time for lunch.

Human interest, heart throbs, tragedy and all the will-o'-the-wisp romance of those pioneer days, when between two suns a man might stumble upon a fortune, all linger on in the names bestowed by those miners and adventurers upon the Death Valley region. Funeral Range, Black Mountains, Amargosa (Spanish for bitter) remind today's entranced admirers of their sculptured crests and ever-changing colorfulness that once these mountain barriers were dark and foreboding landmarks in the destinies of those first denizens of Death Valley. Last Chance Canyon, Lost Valley, Furnace Creek, Dante's View and Lost Wagons—all cryptically compress the frantic hopes, the stoic fortitude, the grimness of the jousts for fortune's favors, and the pitilessness of that ominous country with an eloquence that needs no elaboration of words to express the extremity of desperation. Although one forceful narrator of that early period has unrestrainedly relieved his feelings on the subject of its bad water by describing it as "concentrated essence of liquid uselessness."

Amargosa River and Range are testimonials to the fact that the Spaniards were the first alien race to look upon this domain, so long a part of the Piute Indians' hunting grounds. The first of the trails linking the Pacific Coast with Santa Fe—a trading center even before the Spanish founded there the capital of New Spain—is believed to have been made by the Conquistadores and was a part of the "Old Spanish Trail."

Mexicans, not Mormons, are now commonly believed to have built the furnaces which give Furnace Creek its name. Long before the coming of the Latter Day Saints they knew the region and carried on mining there.

Striking personalities and odd characters have been associated with the valley from its earliest days of white occupation. In the present generation "Death Valley Scotty" has had his share of the limelight. Who has not heard of the spectacular career of this cowboy, once a member of Buffalo Bill's famous Wild West Show? Or of his fabulously costly "Castle," rising from the valley floor, and the great pipe organ within it, brought in sections across the desert. In other decades also, other characters celebrated for some peculiarity or unusual feat have flourished there. "Bellerin' Teck" enjoyed a fame of this sort. His sobriquet gives succinctly his chief claim to distinction. There was "Cub" Lee, who provided perennial amusement to the tenderfoot because of the oddity of the names alleged by local yarn spinners to belong to the quartet of Lee brothers. Rumor insisted that they had been christened Leander, Philander, Salamander and Meander.

But dramatic interest reaches its climax in the true romance of Aaron Winters and Rose, his frail Spanish-American wife, and how they were suddenly transported from bitter poverty to riches by the chance remark of a prospector. Tarrying overnight in their wretched hovel at Ash Meadow, 200 miles from the nearest railroad station, the stranger descanted of mineral deposits, of borax and its commercial value. He even explained how this then-by-no-means-plentiful necessity could be tested. To all of which the canny Winters listened attentively without betraying the fever of interest excited by the prospector's words. For within "striking distance" of his makeshift home he had seen just such deposits.

Some day an American folk tale will immortalize the epic of how Aaron and Rose journeyed across the Funeral Range to Furnace Creek, made camp, then pressed on into the scorching nether world to gather up a quantity of the deposits. How they carried out the elemental experiments, like two fearful suppliants seeking by incantation to evoke some powerful genii. "If the flame shows green," the stranger had explained the simple test, "it's borax." What breathless suspense attended that moment while the two whose whole

(Continued on page 14)

Courtesy Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway—National Park Service
SETTLES DOWN IN THE VALLEY
Above, Looking Up the Valley to the Furnace Creek Inn.

Courtesy Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway—National Park Service
THE OLD AND NEW IN VALLEY TRANSPORTATION

Solving the Etruscan Riddle

Peasant Dialect in Remote Districts Provides Missing Link by Which to Reconstruct History of Italy in Pre-Roman Times

By Guillaume de Van

PROF. FRANCESCO PIRONTI
Whose Research Has Uncovered Some Interesting Archaeological Information.

THE AGE-OLD RIDDLE of the civilization that existed in Italy before the Romans is being answered. Italian savants are astir with the discovery of a key to the Etruscan language by Prof. Francesco Pironti, a comparatively little-known figure among philologists and holding a position comparable to that of an American high school teacher.

The significance of an actual translation of the cryptic Etruscan tongue is considered immeasurable, not only to the world of linguistic science, where the new knowledge thus afforded will fill a gap which has been sorely felt by students, but, in a larger field, to all those who have devoted themselves to the study of Rome, her institutions and her culture, as they affect the subsequent history of Europe.

Professor Pironti's discovery is a sequel to efforts of experts who for more than 100 years have sought by every possible method to decipher the numerous inscriptions which we possess in this language. Up to the present, despite their tireless researches, little positive progress had been made, for the language of the Etruscans, like the origin and history of that people, remained a mystery.

Many who have had the opportunity to study attentively the claims of this Italian scientist believe that there can be no serious objections to the demonstrations he offers of his theory. However, in view of the enormous importance which the subject has for Roman studies, the Italian Ministry of National Education has appointed a commission of experts to examine at length the work in question, and give an authoritative report of its merits. Early reports of an adverse decision by this commission were later denied and it is generally recognized that extensive scholarly investigation will be requisite to fully assess the measure of Professor Pironti's contribution to the solution of one of the world's greatest puzzles.

* * *

In the face of the helpless state in which he found Etruscan studies at the time of the inception of his task, Professor Pironti decided to abandon entirely the beaten track of investigations, and to attack the problem from a new angle, thus freeing himself of the dilemma which invariably overtook his predecessors, but at the same time profiting by what little solid information they had managed to gather.

The so-called "etymological" method was acknowledged insufficient by Trombetti in 1928. In accordance with this method, which seeks to establish the meaning of words by comparing them with analogous roots taken from other languages, every possible combination had been tried, without any success. On the other hand, the "combinatory" method, vaguely resembling the system used by Edgar A. Poe in the "Gold Bug," by which words were deciphered through a combination of guesswork and circumstantial evidence, had also proved a failure.

Professor Pironti began with something really new. He made a minute study of all the dialects spoken in regions once inhabited by the Etruscans, that is modern Tuscany. With indefatigable care, he visited the most remote villages, he schooled himself in all the illiterate peasant expressions, until he was able to establish a system of phonetic changes, metatheses as they are called, which regularly occur in the dialects of these regions, and give them their specific character. For instance, the most common, the metathesis of *ia* in *ai*, he found in such places as the Valley of Chiana, where certain hamlets and canals are known as Caina and Cainella.

He was not too surprised to find in the Etruscan texts phonetic combinations similar if not identical to those which the Tuscans of today invariably make. It began to be clear to him that the same phonetic laws which govern the Tuscan dialects of today must have, at least in some measure, contributed to the formation of Etruscan. With the help of his metathetic table, he was able to restore the Etruscan roots to a more recognizable form. This simple operation lifted from the enigmatic Etruscan words the first veil which hid their meaning, and pointed the way to the final step which brought about the deciphering of the language.

These roots in their new form strangely resembled a great many common Greek words. So, with an ordinary Greek school dictionary, Professor Pironti set about comparing them, root by root, word by word, until, long before he had expected, he was in possession of a probable meaning for a quantity of "untranslatable" Etruscan words.

Anderson, Rome

ARCHAIC TERRA-COTTA ORNAMENTATION OF ETRUSCAN TEMPLE
This Ornament Is Now in the Museo di Papa Giulio, Rome.

There was yet, however, a final test. The etymological method which the professor had been using always gave a perfectly clear meaning for each word. It remained to be seen whether or not this meaning would fit every case in which the word was used in a text. It was now necessary to adopt the second classic method, the combinatory. This gave the professor his conclusive proof. Texts which had never made any sense before, which had baffled all of his predecessors, now came out in a clear and simple translation, perfectly logical in itself, and which fitted the place and the nature of the inscription. Professor Pironti could feel that he had found the long-lost key!

Thus was this work evolved, based on principles which, in themselves, were not new, but which had never been used simultaneously in this particular way. Like all great discoveries and products of human thought, the keynote of this theory is simplicity and clearness. Needless to say, however, there was something which, perhaps more than anything else, helped Professor Pironti on to success: that is, his intuition. It would be unfair to see in the truly erudite work of this man a purely happy and somewhat mechanical coincidence.

The first volume of the work of Professor Pironti contains the translation of some of the outstanding Etruscan texts, with a transcription of their characters. One of the texts is engraved on a bronze handle now in the Museum of Perugia. It runs "ECA KAUTHAS AXUIAS VERSIE."

Some time ago, Professor Martha of the Sorbonne of Paris proposed the following translation of these words, believing that the handle was that of a plate for sacrificial offerings:

This is the lament of the unfortunate Achuia (proper name).

The translation of Professor Pironti reads simply and clearly, and explains at the same time the use to which the handle was put:

This is for the immense fire of the sun (Kautha—personification of the sun).

This handle, he explains, was that of a lens used to produce fire by concentrating the rays of the sun. It is well known from the story of Archimedes, who burned the enemy's ships by means of lenses, that this practice was known to the ancients. This text has been deciphered by Professor Pironti subsequent to the appearance of his book—therefore it is published here for the first time.

The publication of the work of Prof. Francesco Pironti, of the Royal Liceo at Forli, *"Il deciframento della lingua etrusca attraverso la traduzione completa e letterale dei testi,"* Vol. I—Carabba, Lanciano, has presented to the scientific world a solidly built system, by which the author claims to be able to translate all of the known Etruscan texts.

The first press notices of the book and its pretentions were met, in intellectual circles, by a marked indifference and skepticism. It was the more difficult for the discovery of Dr. Pironti to gain recognition among scholars, because the author of the work in question is by no means a well-known figure. Moreover, the tremendous task of analyzing, codifying and translating the Etruscan inscriptions was all done in an almost hermitlike isolation. And the work which contained the fruits of his researches was published modestly, without any of the expected publicity.

* * *

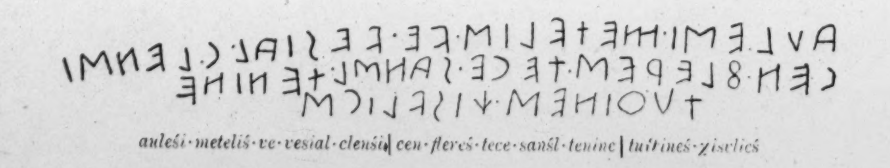
In estimating the value of the contribution made by Professor Pironti to classical studies, it must be remembered that the Etruscans are one of the great riddles of history. Their existence and their civilization are known, through Roman chronicles, which are naturally very biased, and through numerous remains, which modern excavations have brought to light. These remains, and the art objects which have often been found there, give evidence of a high degree of civilization, which, notwithstanding the various points of contact it betrays with other civilizations, demonstrates a deep originality and character.

More than this we do not know. The origin of this people, its institutions, the nature of its culture, its relations with other civilizations around it, and finally, the most important of all, the influence which these people had on the Romans, have remained for us up to this time a complete mystery.

The deciphering of the Etruscan language opens a contact with this period of the past which nothing else has been able to substitute. Through their language, these people can live again for us, they can speak to us, they can tell us, in the 8000 inscriptions which we possess, about themselves. The colorful, enigmatic figures, which for centuries have smiled down on us in the many museums of Italy, will now tell us their secrets.

However, as Dr. Pironti has declared, the significance of this discovery is by no means limited to archaeology and history alone. Its ramifications will affect a large number of subjects, often where there is no room to suspect a relationship.

To cite but one case, Dr. Pironti has observed that the word "Amen" is probably of Etruscan and not Hebrew origin. He believes that it might have been introduced into the Christian liturgy at the time of Pope Linus, the second Roman Pontiff, who was Etruscan. Indeed, one can believe that a new and bright light has been thrown on Roman studies in particular, and the study of mankind in general.



auleśi·meteliś·ve·vesial·clenśi|cen·fleres·tece·sansl·tenine|tuitineś·zivliś

INSCRIPTION ENGRAVED ON THE STATUE OF "THE ORATOR"
On the Border of the Mantle of This Figure, Found at Sanguineto in 1566, It Reads: "The Respectful Homage of All the Citizens Dedicates This Statue to Alulus Metellus, Son of Velius and of Vesia." The Statue Now Is in the Archaeological Museum of Florence.

Stopping Crime Where It Starts

That Is in the Local Community, and to Shift the Burden to a Federal Police Force Would Do More Harm Than Good, in the Opinion of Some Authorities

By Edward A. Williams

THE INEVITABLE RESULT OF THE National Conference on Crime recently held in Washington has been to revive agitation for a transfer of the crime problem to federal authorities. Leading students of law and government agree, however, that this solution has the dubious distinction of being not only unconstitutional, but also unsound from the point of view of administration. Most important of all, though, to strip the states completely of their jurisdiction over crime would tend to undermine our federal system and democracy itself.

Those who believe that a large national police force should be established here often point to Scotland Yard in support of their contentions. Movie thrillers to the contrary, Scotland Yard is not a super-detective force whose members continually prowl the length and breadth of Great Britain in remorseless pursuit of public enemies. It is merely the Metropolitan Police Department of London, and it has no jurisdiction outside the metropolitan area, except on those rare occasions when local police departments ask the aid of its identification bureau.

In the words of Henry Suydam, special assistant to the Attorney General: "Those who advocate the establishment of an 'American Scotland Yard' in the belief that a national police force should be established here show a misconception not alone of the place that this famous institution occupies in England, but of the rôle that it would either be possible or desirable for the Department of Justice to fulfill in the far more intricate political composition of the United States."

If any moral is to be drawn from totally dissimilar English conditions, it is that England, ever zealous of maintaining personal liberties and fearful of creating an unworkable bureaucracy, has never resorted to the expedient of nationalizing its police.

In the United States, we have already gone further than England along the road to the creation of a national police force. This has come to pass despite the fact that under our Constitution the states were entrusted with the task of crime suppression.

The men who drafted our Constitution believed that the state governments, being closer and more responsive to the people, should be given the major share of governmental powers. They therefore made use of the principle of delegating to the Federal Government only those powers essential to its existence, reserving all other powers to the states. The right to deal with the crime problem was not expressly delegated to the Federal Government, but was reserved to the states.

However, by stretching the recognized authority of the Federal Government over interstate commerce and taxation, it is possible to extend federal jurisdiction to great lengths in criminal matters. Thus the National Government has made use of income tax statutes to imprison murderers, and desperadoes have been apprehended for moving stolen cars in interstate traffic. How much further Congress can enter upon the crime field under the guise of taxing and of regulating interstate commerce, before it runs afoul of the Supreme Court, is an interesting question but of secondary importance.

The really significant question is this: Shall the Federal Government exert all the criminal jurisdiction that it can possibly squeeze from the Constitution?

No better answer to the preceding question has been given than that found in the crime report tendered to President Roosevelt last spring by Dr. Raymond Moley. At that time Professor Moley said, "To shift any large number of criminal cases, either in law or in fact, from state to federal jurisdiction or to their joint jurisdiction, would perhaps actually reduce the net effective result, and if accompanied by a proportionate increase in federal police personnel, might develop a great unwieldy administrative machine which would collapse from its own weight."

This does not mean that the Federal Government has no rightful sphere in the crime suppression field. The states are sometimes severely handicapped by the fact that state boundaries do exist, for improved methods of travel have created a special problem, the roving interstate criminal who can easily flee the jurisdiction of state enforcement officers.

Legal authorities recognize that this gives the Federal Government a rightful, but limited, sphere of action. Washington may properly help the states in contending with criminals who use state boundaries as a means of avoiding punishment. But this is a long cry from advocating that the Federal Government step in and take over the crime problem in its entirety because of local inefficiency.

Local law enforcement does clearly stand in need of a general housecleaning. While conditions vary from city to city, the general efficiency and morale of local prosecutors, police and courts is not at a high level.

As Attorney General Cummings has said, "We must put an end to the day when public prosecutors and peace officers fraternize with known gangsters and killers; when jails and penitentiaries are like sieves from which the instructed criminal readily escapes; when a newsreel picture of a notorious desperado is applauded in a motion picture theater; when a petition for the pardon of a vicious murderer, even before his capture, is circulated and signed by hundreds of citizens; when politicians ally themselves with kidnapers and extortioners and dispose of the 'hot' money which these dastardly enemies of society obtain from their victims; and when physicians and lawyers lend aid and assistance to fugitives from justice."

This description by the Attorney General constitutes an accurate indictment of both the public and its local servants. But these defects, as Professor Moley has stated in this connection, are often best remedied by local action. As recently exemplified by Chicago, an aroused community can secure adequate law enforcement from its own agencies. Federal intervention, on the other hand, might well bring about more evils than it corrected.

A large national police force could not be effectively controlled from Washington, because it is still true that administration is best left to the smallest effective unit of government. A top-heavy federal force, with high officials seeking to maintain contact with local patrols all over the country, would slowly be throttled by its own orders and counter-orders, red tape, and crossed telephone wires.

Harris & Ewing Photo
FEDERAL JUSTICE
United States Department of Justice.

WHICH?

A federal police force which attempted to cope with all classes of crime might soon lose the enviable reputation it has gained in the last few years. This reputation is built largely upon success in a few spectacular kidnaping cases, but criminal experts agree that kidnaping cases are comparatively easy to solve. Only in the kidnaping field does one find the criminal in active voluntary communication with the people he has but recently outraged. It remains to be seen whether federal officers would achieve success against the ordinary type of criminal who does not write for an appointment after committing his offense against society.

Furthermore, civil service has broken down in the nation's capital despite New Deal idealism. Under present conditions a national police force would be recruited by the "clearance papers" method used by our Postmaster General to fill all new federal positions. A national police, manned by men who have nothing to recommend them but the fictitious virtues ascribed to them in a letter from their county political leader, would be no great gain to the cause of law enforcement.

The attitude of the average citizen, in the last analysis, is the vital factor in suppressing crime. The police are merely the last line of defense in the war on anti-social behavior. The churches, schools, and enlightened public opinion must always bear the brunt of the fight. No police force, federal or local, can do much when citizens themselves remain indifferent to the activities of criminal elements.

The prohibition era demonstrated this truth in striking fashion. During that period, federal agents were unjustly hauled over the coals for their failure to dry up the United States. Whatever may have been the contributing factors, and there were many, the real reason for the failure of the federal agents may be traced to the indifference or actual opposition on the part of many Americans to the enforcement of the law. Even a well-organized federal force could not surmount public inertia.

LOCAL JUSTICE
Typical of Thousands of Courthouses.

A lapse of public interest and initiative would be sure to follow a transfer of the entire crime problem to Washington. The average citizen understands his local government best and has a more lively interest when law enforcement is done by his own local officials. He knows exactly whom to appeal to for quick action; and local officials, directly responsible to the voters of the community, give him the feeling that his protest will not pass unnoticed.

Local reform movements would be stifled if, on the other hand, crime were taken care of by a federal bureaucracy. The average voter, unable to reach or influence a bureaucrat in Washington, would soon lose all interest in the crime problem. The consequent public apathy would be a decided loss to the cause of law enforcement.

But the desire to transfer the crime problem to Washington has a still graver significance. It is part of the ever-increasing tendency to unload our troubles on far-away Washington, to do anything to be rid of them except handle them ourselves. This attitude leads straight down the road toward Fascism.

There is small danger of autocracy as long as the people maintain an interest in public affairs. Public interest is best fostered by preserving a strong and vigorous local government. Consequently, in the highly important field of criminal justice, it is vital that neither the citizen nor local officials be encouraged to look upon the Federal Government as the proper agency to suppress all crime.

Among the New Books

Afghanistan and Ben James

The Secret Kingdom; an Afghan Journey, by Ben James. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.75.

VOLUMES WHICH ASPIRE to be both travelogue and commentary not infrequently achieve the distinction of being neither historical fish nor geographical fowl. They succeed quite often in being interesting reading. But preference for atmosphere rather than accuracy proves difficult to forgive.

Thus Ben James. The formula for his "The Secret Kingdom" is 70 per cent Mr. James and 30 per cent Amanullah, Bacha Saquo and Nadir Khan—kings of Afghanistan in the transitional decade centering in 1929.

Even if one overlooks Mr. James's needless emphasis of his personal habits of life, his preference for adjectives rather than dates and for gossip rather than documentation affords proof of the surface character of his tale. Yet the 30 per cent provides a vivid if not an always sharp picture of consequences of Amanullah's vain effort to "change veils for French frocks, turbans for fedora hats and ignorance for education." The King failed primarily because he expected to uproot in days the customs which centuries had sanctioned. And—as Nadir Khan tells the author in the interview which forms the most valuable portion of the book—Amanullah discovered that he could not "change the minds of people by changing their hats."

The conflict of Islamic religion and modernization, the dreams of exploitation of rich natural resources providing a background for excessive taxation and extravagance, the personal rivalries and jealousies which molded the Afghan dynasties—these provide rich color which is used with more enthusiasm than restraint. Yet if it is not taken too seriously, it affords at least an interesting introduction to a country that holds a geographic key to the empires of India.

The story of corruption and barbarism in Afghan domestic policy loses nothing in the telling. But the author's implication that British diplomacy contributed to the overthrow of the modernizing Amanullah and abetted the excesses of the King's bandit successor, Bacha Saquo, shows that travel in 36 countries during the author's 36 years has afforded less than a complete understanding of Downing Street.

"Rien du Tout"

My Normandy, by Mary Cable Dennis. New York: Dutton. $2.

WILLINGLY ONE AGREES with Mrs. Dennis that life in Normandy is sweet. If one has known it in spring, all mingled green and pink like casement chintz; if one has experienced it in apple-scented autumn, his memories will suffice. Too many of us, of course, have made the mistake of merely passing that way, on the trail of William the Conqueror. Mrs. Dennis has been far wiser.

For she lives in Normandy, in a hamlet which does not appear on any map, is not within sight of the sea, yet is near enough for her to watch the fog rolling in, "in great white curtains." Mrs. Dennis built herself a little house there and with whimsical modesty dubbed it, "Rien du tout"—a new house in Sainte Lucie, a village so ancient that, as the record shows, Louis VII appointed a provost for it at the dawn of the twelfth century.

* * *

One gathers that Sainte Lucie is one of those sober villages which consist principally of neat gray walls, the houses and farm buildings invariably turning their backs to the road. One would not suspect what gardens hide behind such expressionless walls. Madame Delphine's, for instance, where in summer wondrous roses bloom.

Once Mrs. Dennis was handed a bouquet by Madame Delphine who reached across the hedge. "What a lovely rose this is," said the American woman. "You like it?" asked Madame Delphine; whereupon, quicker than a flash, she turned and pulled up the whole bush, full of buds as it was, and bestowed it upon her neighbor.

"My Normandy" is an intimate, ingratiating, gentle record of retired living. It makes clear in what manner Mrs. Dennis, loving instinctively the country and the people, came to be accepted by them until she knew the characters, if not the names, of each inhabitant.

* * *

That she had, in truth, become one of them is evident in the engaging episode of "Les Pompiers." It had been raining in Normandy, literally torrents, until Mrs. Dennis discovered that her cellar was flooded. She had guests in the house, important guests from America. What was to be done? None of the neighbors had a pump, yet it was becoming increasingly obvious that a crisis was imminent.

At length someone suggested an appeal to "Les Pompiers," the firemen. It was shrewd advice. Help came at once, although the firemen's pump, mounted on wheels, had to be lifted precariously off its base and carried inside the garden gate. Mrs. Dennis was relieved, but also a trifle overwhelmed by the zeal, by the expertness, by the superb courtesy with which "Les Pompiers" conducted her rescue. In the end, she stammered her gratitude and asked how much she owed them for their service. She was told that she was herself, naturally, an honorary member of the Society of Firemen of Sainte Lucie. For had she not once given it a generous contribution of fifty francs?

Who, then, would not desire a lifetime spent in Sainte Lucie?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

The State of Poetry in England

Poems, by Stephen Spender. London: Faber & Faber. 5s. New York: Random House. $1.50.

Vienna, a poem by Stephen Spender. London: Faber & Faber. 3s. 6d.

The Year's Poetry, compiled by Gerald Gould, John Lehmann and Denys Kilham Roberts. London: John Lane. 6s.

IN ENGLAND JUST NOW, some people are talking of a poetic renaissance. And certainly there is a greater general interest in poetry than there was, say, ten years ago. How far that interest is merely indiscriminate, the result of a fashion or a phase, how far directed toward a genuine appreciation, is difficult to say. It is now more than a decade since Mr. Eliot and Mr. Pound put "paid" to the account of Georgian poetry. Yet it is only recently, within the last two or three years, that any serious development has revealed itself. Imitators there have been plenty, but imitation has never proved a possible basis for any worth-while art, and imitators have a way of becoming more of an embarrassment than a delight. So that the arrival on the English scene of at least three serious poets with techniques and accents peculiarly their own is perhaps justification for the prevailing spirit of optimism.

Of the poets referred to, Mr. Spender is the latest recruit. His "Poems," first published in 1933, have run through two impressions and now appear in a new edition comprising "all that the author wishes to preserve" of his work up to the present year. Some people may feel that Mr. Spender might have been better advised to wait a little longer before launching this "definitive" edition. It is not only that of the two poems omitted in the new edition, one at least might then have been preferred to several of the less successful which are retained, but that the nine new poems now included fall largely into the category, and suffer from the same defects, as the long poem "Vienna" which is Mr. Spender's latest work. The latter deals with the events of February, 1934, when Dr. Dollfuss suppressed the Socialists, and as such is predominantly political in theme.

* * *

Prima facie, there is no reason why a political poem should not be as effective as any other. There is no such thing as an *un*-poetical theme. But politics is local and temporary, poetry universal and for all time. So that if a poet is moved to write by some political event he must be on his guard against the dangers inherent in his subject. He must be sure that what he sets down has more than just a local and specific relevance, is the crystallization of an imaginative experience and not merely the statement, in poetical terms, of an individual creed however stanchly held. Otherwise the result may be nearer to a political pamphlet than to poetry.

In "Vienna" Mr. Spender balances precariously between the two. There are passages which astonish and delight one with their vivid imagery, their direct poignancy and the particular rhythmical quality which intermittently sustains the "Poems," and which owes something to Wilfred Owen. There are others in which the imagery seems a little forced, the language too consciously "flattened" to avoid a rhetorical effect, and the rhythm too loose to be compelling. At such times one has the feeling that emotion has been recollected more in haste than in tranquillity; there is an air of prematureness, of insufficient gestation. Serenity and solicitude are sacrificed to a topical immediacy. Nevertheless "Vienna" shows an advance on all but the best of the "Poems": and advance in the direction of wider scope and a far stronger initial impulse.

* * *

"The Year's Poetry," as its title indicates, is an anthology of contemporary verse written or published in England during the past twelve months. Its object, in the editors' words, is "to illustrate the development of English poetry" by reprinting "poems which best represent contemporary tendencies." Contemporary tendencies, alas, are elusive and not so easily caught between covers. Even the appointment of three editors to make the selection—a conservative, a liberal and a moderate radical—is not sufficient to do the trick. And indeed one may wonder whether three competent critics, let alone a reviewer of novels, a barrister and an unfledged poet, would make much of such a delicate task. In actual fact "The Year's Poetry" represents nothing but a shapeless conglomeration of good, bad and indifferent verse, arranged according to the age of the respective authors. From this it is possible to see that the younger poets are bad, when bad, in a somewhat different way from their immediate predecessors, and good, when good, in fundamentally the same way. At six shillings the information is a trifle dear.

Cold Facts About War

The Strategy of Raw Materials, by Brooks Emeny. New York: Macmillan. $3.

THOUSANDS OF WORDS for consideration of defense resources but not one comma for sentiment. This volume is as cold as a frosty bayonet, heavy as an army shoe. And, as may be gathered from its title, it studies the supplies of raw materials necessary to keep bayonets and marching shoes effective in international disputes.

In no wise can Dr. Emeny's inquiry into the United States's raw material position be interpreted as war propaganda. It nevertheless may be disturbing to peace-minded citizens. For it is a frank indication of the complacent seriousness with which some of our thinkers appear to regard the possibility of another war. Thus an earnest student of raw materials may observe, as the author does, that in the event of a shortage of nickel the United States might augment its supplies "through a seizure if necessary of Canadian sources." From a cold-blooded point of view there is nothing startling about that statement. To anyone who cherishes the tradition of an unfortified border between the United States and Canada, there is in such a suggestion a grim reminder of the sacrifices of real values that must be made if war is to remain a probable instrument of national policy.

This is a criticism not so much of Dr. Emeny's work, which conceivably can do the cause of peace real service, as of the continued emphasis which nations put on their ability to outlast other nations in orgies of destruction. Thought in the United States is at this time trying to catch up with the sweeping economic changes since 1929. Important factual studies of new conditions do not come any too soon.

Dr. Emeny sets out to clarify three key questions: "Granted an extreme war emergency, to what extent could the United States, on the basis of its own resources, meet the full demands of self-sufficiency in the essential foodstuffs and industrial raw materials? In the cases of the specific commodities for which we would be entirely or partially dependent upon imports, what sources of supply might be available from foreign countries under various contingencies of war? What specific measures, if any, could be adopted as a means of assuring our self-sufficiency under any war emergency?"

He reaches the conclusion that of 26 commodities listed by the War Department as strategic, only "five or six are of really vital concern." And from the point of view of the essential commodities of war, "the position of the United States cannot be matched." Dr. Emeny believes that the inherent national strength of the United States should give pause to any nation contemplating attack on it.

But there is perhaps one conclusion even more significant, and freighted with more practical possibilities of preserving world peace than can be found in the solitary strength of any one nation. This is that the raw material supplies of the British Empire, upon which, indeed, the United States would have to call in any extreme emergency, are comparable and indeed complementary with those of the United States.

The combined raw material and industrial strength of these two world powers no doubt would be impregnable. Perhaps this fact will help to disclose some of the motives behind raw material studies which usually stress possible elements of conflict between American and British commercial interests, many of which studies appear originally in languages other than that common to the two nations.

C. W. M.

"Art in America in Modern Times" (New York: Reynald & Hitchcock, $1.50) offers a brief survey of the graphic arts, architecture and the motion picture, edited by Holger Cahill and Alfred H. Barr Jr. There are 150 black-and-white illustrations and color plates. This book forms the basis of a series of programs being radiocast Saturday evenings from New York by the NBC network.

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The History of Human Opinion on Immortality

The Farther Shore, an Anthology of World Opinion on the Immortality of the Soul, prepared by Lawrence Hunt and Nathaniel Edward Griffin, with a foreword by Prof. Alfred North Whitehead. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $3.

NO SUBJECT IS OF MORE universal interest than the question of immortality—immortality of the soul, as it is usually expressed. What comes hereafter, where we go from this experience, do mortals pass to another plane of existence, does man live on forever—these are questions which have commanded attention from humankind throughout the history of the race. Realizing its universal appeal, the compilers of this volume have gathered some fifty selections from eminent persons ranging from the Song of the Egyptian Minstrel, by an author unknown, but written about 2160 B. C., to "The Great Adventure," the brave statement of Theodore Roosevelt, written after learning of the loss of his son, Quentin, in the World War.

* * *

The selections are drawn from the writings of the famed of the intervening centuries, and not all express the same degree of certainty regarding immortality. The Egyptian "Book of the Dead," Homer's "Odyssey," the Upanishad, appended to the Vedas, the earliest sacred Scripture of the Hindus, the writings of Buddha, Pericles, Plato, Chang Tzu, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Seneca, the Bible, Marcus Aurelius and the Talmud are the ancient sources from which selections have been chosen.

Of later date are the works of St. Augustine, Pope Gregory, Mahomet, Thomas Aquinas, Dante, Shakespeare and Descartes. Voltaire, Jonathan Edwards, Kant, Goethe, Wordsworth, Schopenhauer, Shelley and Emerson bring the authorship through the nineteenth century. Tennyson, Browning, Osler and Sir Oliver Lodge are also drawn upon, and the list is closed by Theodore Roosevelt.

* * *

Poets, philosophers, scientists, statesmen, littérateurs, as represented here, give their opinions—for the most part positive convictions—that life is continuous, permanent. Colonel Ingersoll's oration at the funeral of his brother removes the charge of atheism so often urged upon this brilliant orator. Jonathan Edwards's terrible pronouncement against the sinner held promise, yes, assurance, of the continuity of life both for the elect, those predestined by God for eternal blessing, and for the damned as well. One can but contrast this message of utter hopelessness for the sinner with the words of the gentle Jesus, who knew more of Life and its timeless nature than any other who has ever appeared on earth. Job's assurance that his redeemer lived is supported and defended by Jesus, by Paul and by the Apocalypse, from which a long selection is quoted.

One wonders, however, that those most pregnant words of the Master recorded by John the Apostle are not included, for not only do they posit the fact of life as continuous, but point the way whereby all mankind may gain immortality: "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Surely from no words of the Founder of Christianity can more assurance be drawn than from this priceless passage.

The skepticism of Voltaire stands out in striking contrast to the sweet assurance of Wordsworth, as set forth by the little maid in "We are seven," and again in the "Ode to Immortality," which bespeaks a pre-existence as well as a continuity of life after death. Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is drawn upon to substantiate the case for immortality. Sir Oliver Lodge's "The Transitory and the Permanent" is quoted as representative of the faith of the Spiritualists in immortality. In one of the most scholarly and attractive statements in the book, Osler, eminent surgeon, expresses his faith in man's immortal nature. Definitely and with rich use of literary allusion does he distinguish between the things which are seen and those not seen. His debt to Sir Thomas Browne, his boyhood ideal of useful manhood, is graciously acknowledged. In this scholarly lecture, Dr. Osler draws a convincing contrast between (1) the Laodiceans, the uncertain; (2) the Gallionians, the hostile, named after Gallio, the judge who presided at the trial of St. Paul, and (3) the Theresians, named for St. Theresa, Spanish mystic and ardent believer.

Each selection is preceded by an enlightening and simple statement of the life and chief characteristic of the works of the author. All in all it is a most impressive volume for those interested in the conclusions of noted personages on the greatest of all problems. In the light of recent developments, many will wonder why some statement is not incorporated from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, whose lucid words on this subject have brought courage and comfort to many a heart. No more pregnant sentence has been written than the words found on page 485 of "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook: "Not death, but the understanding of Life, makes man immortal."

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Jacket Design by Will Crawford for "Folded Hills," the Final Volume of Stewart Edward White's Trilogy (Doubleday Doran), Which Was Reviewed in This Newspaper on Dec. 7.

Contemporary History

A Short History of International Affairs, 1920-34, by G. M. Gathorne-Hardy. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

IT COMES AS SOMETHING of a shock to find an author who sees a similarity between the Balance of Power system and the League system of collective action. But such a likeness is at the base of "A Short History of International Affairs."

According to accepted meaning, the Balance of Power was intended to maintain such "just equilibrium between the members of the family of nations as should prevent any one of them from becoming sufficiently strong to enforce its will upon the rest." Thus the Balance of Power said, "Thou shalt not grow formidable," while the League says, "Thou shalt not resort to war." Where there are differences, implies Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, they are in organization, not in philosophy. These differences are that the older system attempts to meet the peril at an earlier stage and that it does not seek to invoke the whole community in meeting it. Adds the author pointedly, "The question which method is the more practical is distinctly arguable."

Mr. Gathorne-Hardy thus parts company with the Wilsonian approach. Wilson used to speak as if there were an inherent rotteness in the Balance of Power system. Perhaps he was as extravagant in this matter as he was in the matter of self-determination? Yet there was more than organization in the difference between the two systems. Balance of Power is machtpolitik. The League of Nations is universal democracy. In Mr. Huddleston's language, it gave to the single vote the force of a veto. The rise of the Council at Geneva is testimony to the fact that greater responsibility should carry with it correspondingly greater power in world councils. In this respect the machtpolitik of the Balance of Power is finding more hospitality at Geneva. But, even so, the system is diametrically opposed to the Balance of Power in that it is posited, first on the court idea, and, secondly, on the peaceful provision for change. To give this kind of left-handed compliment to the Balance of Power system is almost to condone the kind of "preventive" war that used to be mentioned in Europe before the rise of Hitlerism. It is almost a plea for the status quo, which is what the Balance of Power upheld by force.

Integration in the writing of history is served by a point of view. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, as we have seen, has his point of view. We do not underrate Mr. Gathorne-Hardy's difficulties in "catching" contemporary affairs so kaleidoscopic as they are today when we say that in this respect his work is somewhat deficient. For the breakdown of the Balance of Power, the author ascribes the responsibility to Britain's failure to take action against prewar Germany soon enough. America's absence from Geneva is impliedly the gap in the postwar system.

Nowhere is there treated adequately in this otherwise admirable résumé the growth of American policy toward closer working with Geneva. Surely the Kellogg Pact was a circuitous way back to some form of association with the work at Geneva. In the light of the facts it is astonishing to read that during the Manchurian trouble "the only contribution which came from America was the Stimson (nonrecognition) doctrine." Mr. Stimson, who was head and front of the world effort to coerce Japan and who was left out on a limb!

H. B. E.

"William Morris, Designer," is the title of the special winter number of the Studio (The Studio Publications, New York, $3.50 paper, $4.50 cloth). The historical and descriptive text is by Gerald H. Crow. There are many illustrations, some in color.

A Communist on Fascism

Fascism and Social Revolution, by R. Palme Dutt. New York: International Publishers. $2.25.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THAT famous French Prime Minister who said that he learned most about himself from the speeches of his opponents may be reversed as a suitable warning for approach to a Communist exposé of Fascism. Mr. Dutt's incisive and devastating attack upon the Extreme Right has its major value in what it reveals of the mental processes of the Extreme Left.

The editor of the British Labor Monthly charges that it is the failure of the Socialists to pursue an extreme revolutionary course which has paved the way for Fascist reaction in Europe. He blames the Socialists of Italy, Germany and Austria with failure to tear out the roots of the systems which they began to displace after the war. And then he complains most vigorously because the Fascists have methodically set about the very task of uprooting their opponents as a means of consolidating their own position.

Mr. Dutt belongs to that group which belives that there is no alternative save the revolution of the working class. He sees the machinery of government as inevitable, and one gains the impression that he is not at all dismayed by the cost in human suffering which such conflict would entail. His volume reveals clearly a philosophy which condones force as a means of obtaining a desired end and then refuses to face the fact that a government founded entirely upon force finds it increasingly difficult to lay aside the machinery by which it obtained power. The selected statistics and quotations which do not always appear in full context give cause for reservations which the unbiased reader will desire to hold in view.

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..Art

(Continued from Page 4)

thralled that there was no need of discipline. At its close the narrator directed her audience to various parts of the galleries where they could find tapestries, pictures and archaeological objects associated with the events she had presented.

In order to learn whether the children's interest had been plumbed beyond the depth of what fiction editors call an "escape," I went over to these exhibits myself and found about 20 boys and girls, very obviously from the story hour, looking about them with considerable interest and occasionally pouncing with pride on some representation which they could tie up with the narrative.

My Sunday afternoon was not yet at its close. With many new and invigorating thoughts, I turned back to the large lecture hall, which was filled to capacity, to hear Mr. Alan Burroughs deliver an illustrated lecture on the authentication of paintings by the use of the X-ray.

"By and by," remarked an art dealer who sat next to me, "we may buy less spurious art. It takes a clever man to catch such clever men as many of our copyists are. These X-ray analyses are all to the good."

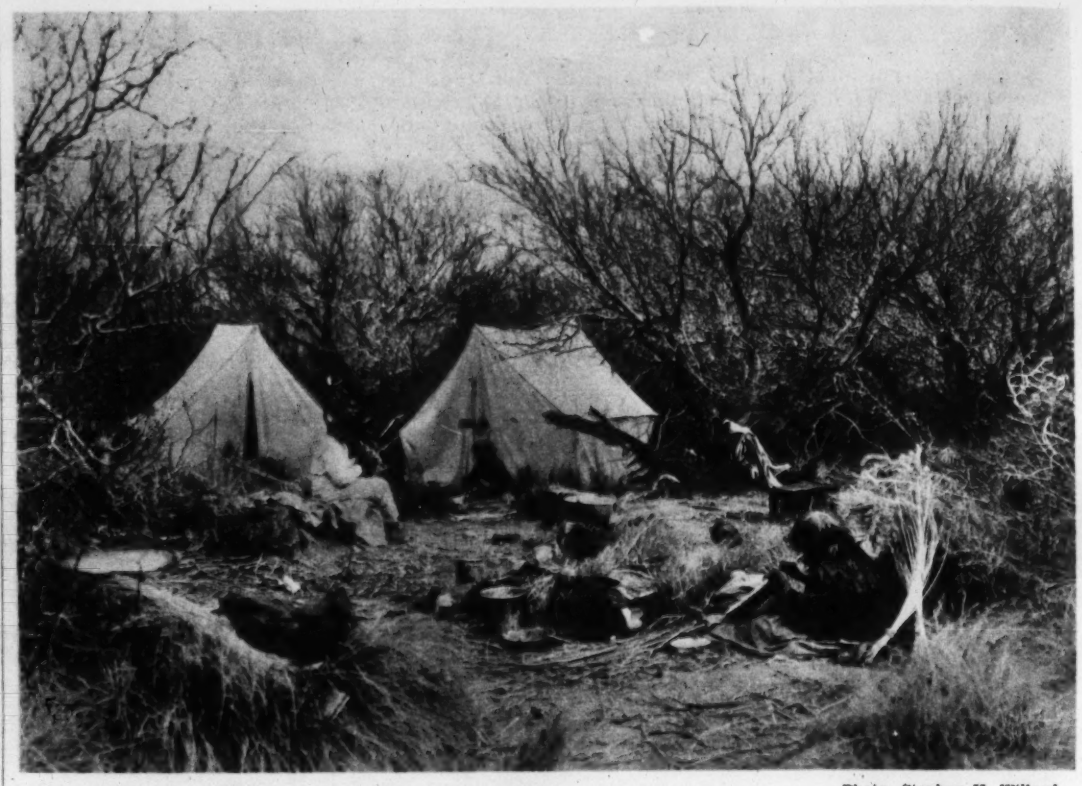
The "hard-headed business man," who in the past has generally been considered obtuse to the advantages of art, now has many representatives among the sponsors of Miss Grace Cornell's classes. Miss Cornell is associate director of the Department of Industrial Relations. Her students are, in the main, decorators, designers, buyers of merchandise, merchandise managers, stylists, and sales people. So valuable has her instruction been found that department store executives make a practice of sending members of their sales force during store hours to these Metropolitan Museum lectures. This is not an aesthetic flourish but testimony to the value—even in terms of dollars and cents—of such knowledge of color, design, composition and materials as Miss Cornell gives to her students. It enables those who are concerned with merchandise to discard the trial-and-error method in favor of one based on sound theory.

The social and business ramifications of the work that the Metropolitan Museum is doing in this city—and through its traveling exhibits, outside of it—and which each of the 1000 museums in the United States is doing for its community, are, I believe, more important, more complex, and more directly beneficial than is commonly recognized. And I believe it is true also that to you and me museums are offering many opportunities for growth and happiness of which we are not availing ourselves to the full.

Perhaps we belong to that classification which Mr. Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum, calls that of the "Forgotten Man." Not, as a matter of fact, forgotten, but hard to interest. Mr. Kent leaned back in his chair and listened patiently to my enthusiastic narrative of what I had seen and what I felt was being done for the enrichment of life.

"Yes," he assented, "the way the museum influence is seeping through society is very fine. But you know there are certain fellows we don't go after firmly enough — the people who feel that art is ornament, only something added to what is fairly complete and satisfactory without it. If we could only show them!"

The American Geographical Society, established in 1852 for the advancement of geographical science, gives special encouragement to exploration and research in that field. At its headquarters in New York it maintains a large library and an extensive collection of maps.



AN INDIAN CAMP IN DEATH VALLEY

Photo, Stephen H. Willard

..Death Valley

(Continued from Page 9)

lives had known only direst poverty bent over the handful of salts. And how suffocatingly their hearts must have beat when Aaron's triumphant cry rang out, "She burns green, Rosie! We're rich!"

Discoveries in this part of the world have by no means been confined to mines and material wealth. Though always extant, even today throughout the Southwest there are rumors of lost mines and old maps where buried treasure is indicated. Natural scientists have shared in the thrill of unbaring to the world new phenomena. Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the Division of Ornithology in the United States Department of Agriculture, conducted the first biological survey of this region. It was Dr. Frederick V. Coville of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Agricultural Department who discovered there one of the rarest plants in the world. The botanical name for the species is *phyllogonum luteolum*. Not more than half a dozen specimens have ever been found. Its clusters of yellow blossoms, among their yellow-green leaves, spread flat upon the sandy soil, marked one of the memorable moments of an expedition noted for the number and nature of its findings. Dr. Coville, who was the first botanist to penetrate to this region, has since that expedition in 1891 added to his original list by subsequent botanical surveys of the area, until today it numbers no less than 500 varieties of vegetation.

Several of the species of cactus, noted by Dr. Coville in Death Valley on his first expedition, have almost disappeared.

* * *

Birds, also, add to the evidence that the Death Valley of yesterday's vain imaginings, with its dearth of plant and animal life, was a fabrication. Joseph Grinnell, the well-known California ornithologist, assisted by Mrs. Grinnell, has made an extended study of the bird life of Death Valley and enumerates 130 different species observed in the below-sea-level section. In this list are included song birds, birds of prey, waterfowl and such game birds as desert quail.

Geologists find in Death Valley the land of their heart's desire. Could the professors of this subject transport their classes *en masse* to this part of the world, where creation's story is so graphically depicted, even the most unimaginative and somnolent member would be aroused to at least a transient awe at the majesty of nature and the infallibility of her laws.

Here are some of the oldest known rocks on earth and some of the newest. Every great division of geological time is represented by them. There are the tertiary nonmarine formations and volcanic lavas. From most remote to very recent times volcanic action in Death Valley has been abundant, diversified and recurrent. Some of the cinder cones of the Ubehebe Crater are apparently but a few hundred years old. Long eras of erosion have succeeded these periods of profound disturbance. The rock masses form a complex mosaic of crystal blocks, isolated from one another by folding, fault, tilting, erosion or burial under alluvium to such an extent that the sequence is nowhere complete. The steep scarp of Black Mountain is perhaps the freshest and most spectacular feature of its kind in the United States.

As everyone knows, the floor of Death Valley was once a great inland sea. Lines of faint terraces, as at Mormon Point, probably mark its receding shores. Drills into the salt deposits left by aeons of evaporation go down a thousand feet without reaching bed rock, and the mosquito minnows, or relict fish, still to be found in many of the pools, are living witnesses supporting the testimony of the primitive microscopic plants and fossils of marine life whose remains are preserved in the limestone strata.

* * *

Four hundred square miles of the desert floor are below sea level. Bad Water, the saturated solution of various salts which evoked the disgusted epithets of the early pioneer, is 276 feet below mean tide. Telescope Peak, across the valley, soars to an elevation of 11,045 feet, while towering behind Telescope is Mt. Whitney's snow-crowned crest, 14,495 feet above sea level. Stretching away beneath the sky's pure turquoise are sixty square miles of sand dunes, wind-rippled, forever changing, yet changeless in aspect, like the sea.

Silence—agelessness—infinity encompass the visitor to Death Valley—and a beauty so unearthly that it seems to belong to some other planet; to a world still in the making. Care and personal concern over the future are erased by the flooding sense of the Infinite. The beholder becomes attuned to the harmony of the universe. Now he knows what silence means, and that it is a holy thing.

Death Valley? It is the Valley of Illumination! Here with the heaven-girded mountains shutting out the world; a sky above of amazing blueness; every particle of gilded earth sharing the sun's bright glory, and the air in his nostrils so crystal pure that mere breathing becomes exultation, he approaches understanding of the Psalmist's words—"even from everlasting to everlasting"—and knows himself to be also a part of that timelessness that was from the beginning, and always will be.

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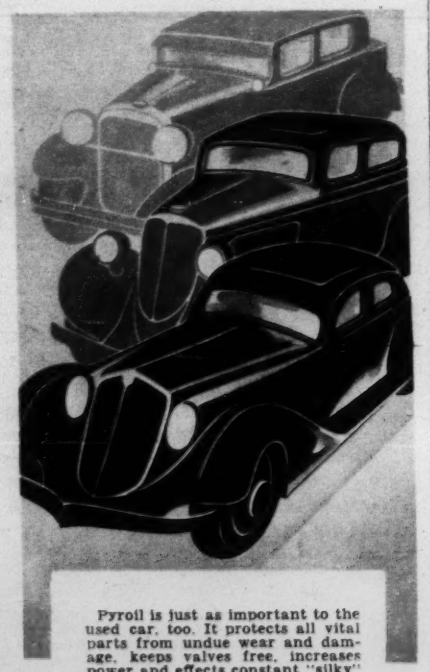

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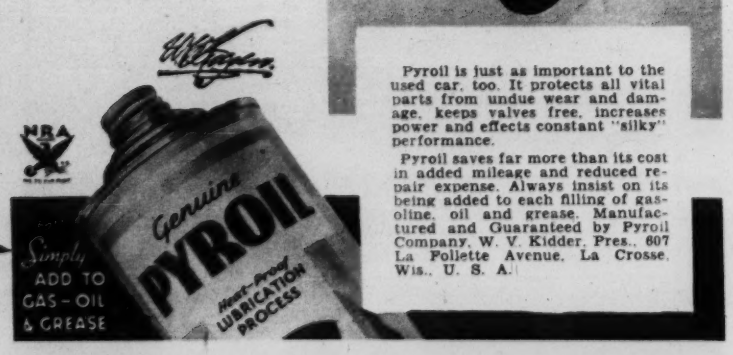

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. . Rocque

(Continued from Page 3)

Then the hour for constitutional reform will have struck; association of the legislative and the economic, of the economy and the finance of the state; reinforcement of the powers and responsibilities of the executive; the blending of an experimental and rational regionalism of the judicial corps; an intimate collaboration of all classes and of the different categories of workers—these will be the primordial elements of a new French constitution."

In other statements Colonel de La Rocque has made still clearer his unrelenting opposition to the party system as practiced in France, to Socialism and Communism and to capitalism in its present unrestrained form. His ideas on foreign affairs are, as might be expected, marked by an intense nationalism. He not only rejects any further disarmament of France in face of Germany's rearmament, but advocates an increase in the French defense forces. And he has been a violent opponent of the payment of war debts so long as reparations remain uncollected.

* * *

Is Colonel de La Rocque destined to become a future French Hitler or Mussolini—a Führer *à la Française?* It is too early to tell. Certainly his movement has grown enormously since last February, when the Croix de Feu first attracted widespread attention by the important part they played in the riots on the Place de la Concorde.

Frequent mass meetings are being held regularly all over France, and wherever Colonel de La Rocque speaks, he is triumphantly acclaimed. And yet, he is no emotional orator, no dramatic actor, like Hitler or Mussolini. He does not sway his audiences with wild appeals to action or unrealizable promises of utopian results.

What, then, is the secret of his success, of his undisputed authority? It can only be explained by his apparent personal integrity, and dynamic individuality, which inspire confidence and hope; and by the fact that his moderation, his traditionalism and his patriotism appeal irresistibly to the vast middle-class bourgeoisie, who undoubtedly form the bulk of his supporters. And there are, after all, few Frenchmen who are not "bourgeois" in the broader sense of someone who has accumulated reserves and is primarily concerned with protecting them.

* * *

There are few persons today who feel that France, with its core of intense individualism, will ever accept Colonel de La Rocque—or anyone else—as a dictatorial chief. Not since Napoleon Bonaparte, they protest, has there been a really absolute ruler in France. Under normal conditions this conclusion is undoubtedly correct. But, should exceptional circumstances bring about unexpected results, then there is perhaps no one else in France so comparable to Bonaparte, the young general, as Colonel de La Rocque.

Industrial Museum

FOLLOWING SOME OF THE SAME aims as the Science Museum in South Kensington, Eng., and the Deutsches Museum in Munich, Ger., the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago plans a slow growth and expansion. It occupies the old Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, and its president is Mr. Rufus C. Dawes. Like those other institutions, the American industrial museum is to show man's advance into the machine age from the handcraft era, but it will pay special attention to industrialization in the United States.

The Italian Government has donated a motor like the one used in Gen. Italo Balbo's seaplane, Caselli's pantelegraph, Meucci's telephone, and a model of the new tunnel between Florence and Bologna.

Denmark is giving her astronomical and other technical instruments, which also were exhibits at the fair. A model diamond mine and a metal mine are to be sunk beside the present coal mine. Exhibits in forestry, agriculture, engineering, industry and other fields are to be added.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

NICOLAS POLITIS is one of the statesmen of today who combines political and diplomatic experience with scholarship. In academic and legal circles, he is known as an eminent authority on international law. In politics and diplomacy, his career has included two terms as Minister of Foreign Affairs of his country, and service for more than ten years as Greek Minister to Paris, Madrid and Brussels. He has been president of the Council and of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and is vice-president of the Disarmament Conference. He is a member of the Institute of France, vice-president of the Academy of International Law at The Hague, and honorary professor at the faculty of law of the University of Paris.

W. P. M. is a frequent contributor of poetry to the Magazine Section.

MALLORY BROWNE is the Monitor's Paris correspondent.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES, a member of the Monitor's New York staff, is the author of a series of articles on national influences in modern fashions which have appeared in the Magazine Section for July 11, Sept. 12 and Nov. 7, 1934, and Jan. 2, 1935.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL of the Monitor's London staff today contributes the first of a series of intimate studies of eminent British women. These articles will appear in alternate numbers of the Weekly Magazine Section.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER has made a close study of the co-operative movement and related enterprises in the United States. Two articles about Credit Unions (May 9 and Oct. 3, 1934) have been among his numerous contributions to the Magazine Section.

JOHN A. MAY of London is a writer of feature articles. His name is familiar to regular readers of the Magazine Section.

ELIZABETH ADAMS, B. Sc., of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union is a young social organizer to one of Britain's largest public corporations.

ARNO B. CAMMERER has been director of the National Park Service of the United States since 1933.

GUILLAUME DE VAN has written for American, English and French magazines. He specializes in Mediterranean and Italian antiquities.

EDWARD A. WILLIAMS is a former research assistant to Prof. Raymond Moley's New York State Commission on Administration of Justice, and is now in Washington on a graduate research fellowship from Columbia University.

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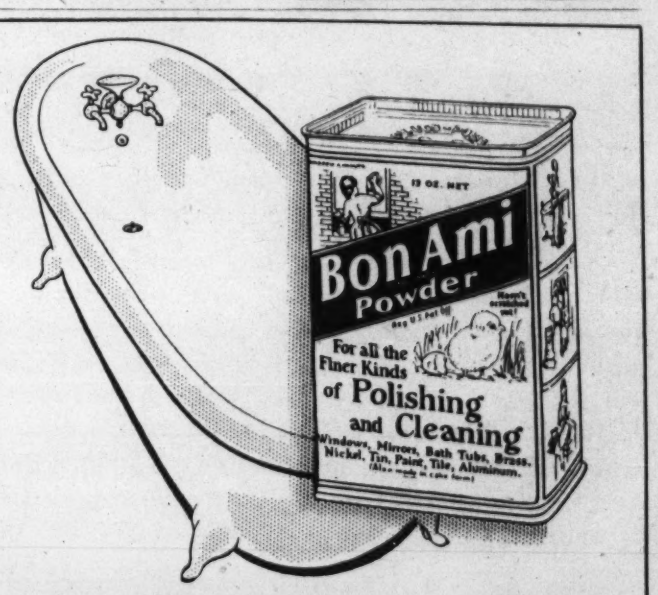
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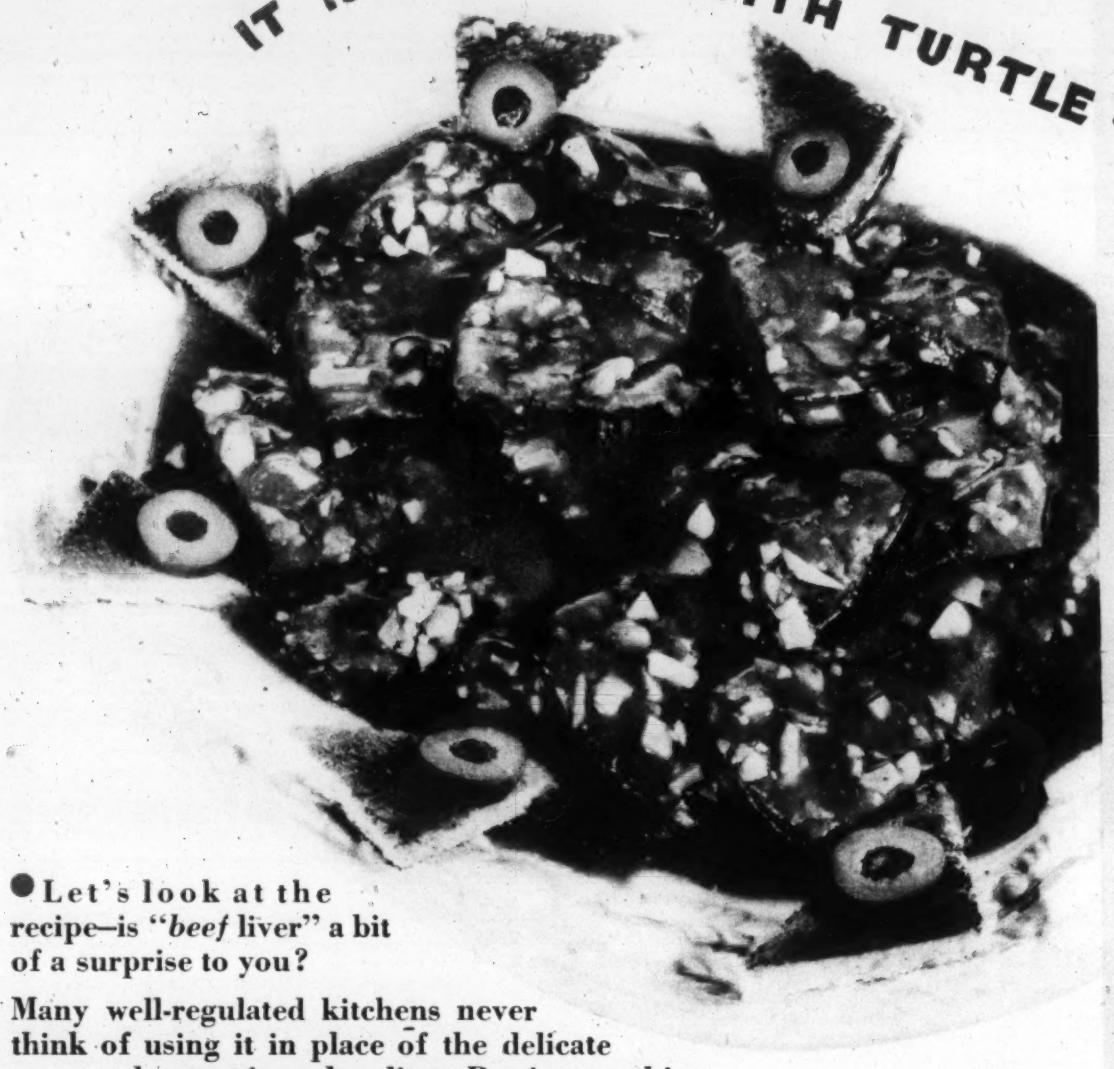

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Liver Terrapin

1 lb. beef liver
2 tsp. Rumford Baking Powder
1 cup water
½ tsp. dry mustard
1 hard cooked egg
Salt and pepper

Sift two teaspoons of Rumford into a pan of boiling water, add the slices of liver, and let the pan stand at the back of the stove for 6 or 8 minutes. Drain the liver, dry it, and remove any tough portions.

Cut the liver into pieces of a convenient size and sprinkle them with salt and pepper. Heat some butter in a pan, and cook the liver till it is well browned on each side. Then take it from the pan and cut into small cubes. Dredge with a little flour—about a tablespoonful—and return to the pan. Add the water, with the mustard dissolved in it, and the hard cooked egg, chopped quite fine. Cover the pan and cook gently for 10 or 15 minutes. Serve on triangles of thin toast.

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